

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919

Sixteen
Pages

VOL. XI. NO. 150

THREE NC PLANES START ON THEIR TRIP TO AZORES

Late Radio Message Reports
Them Traveling at 107 Miles
an Hour—Weather Conditions
Excellent—Full Crews Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TREPASSEY, Newfoundland—The NC seaplanes, 3, 4 and 1, got away on the flight to the Azores at 7:49 p. m. yesterday in the order mentioned. They cast from their moorings at 8:15, the No. 3 plane, with Commander J. H. Towers, being the first to get away. Commander Towers taxied down Trepassy harbor, which was as placid as a millpond, and was followed by Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger in No. 1. Five minutes later No. 4 plane, with Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read, left her buoy.

Lieutenant-Commander Read "taxied" the harbor at great speed until he reached the mouth of the Reach, where he made a splendid take-off for a preliminary flight. He flew out around Powell's Head and across the bay to Cape Mutton at an altitude of 700 feet and back to the harbor, where he took the water again. He reported ideal conditions aloft, and almost instantly Nos. 3 and 1 got under way and, adjusting their propellers at full speed, swept through the harbor waters, gracefully, No. 3 taking off in splendid order at 7:49, to be followed two minutes later by Lieutenant-Commander Bellinger in No. 1.

Planes Pass Over Cape Mutton

No. 4 took the air at a slight interval, and then the three planes passed over Cape Mutton, steering almost a true southeasterly course. They were flying in triangle formation, two miles apart, with No. 1 plane leading. They were in view from the harbor for less than five minutes, however, and the naval men stationed on Pt. Lookout lost sight of them at 8:12.

No better weather could be possible for a successful start. Since early morning a northwesterly breeze, of about 15 miles an hour, had been blowing with high clouds and splendid visibility. The naval ships along the Atlantic route reported similar weather almost to the Azores. The distance from Trepassy in nautical miles has been computed at 1872. If the weather continued, Commander Towers and his associates hoped to reach the Azores about 5 a. m. today.

Crews of Six Men Taken

All three planes took full crews of six men though their fuel supply is less by about 150 gallons than when the first attempt was made on Thursday. This reduction does not necessarily mean that every precaution has not been taken to provide against the possibility of being driven off the course.

When leaving every engine was in perfect working order. The only trouble that was anticipated as a possible contingency was from the fact that in a cold temperature the consumption of fuel is greater than in a warm temperature, and the oil may corrode, as happened on the run of No. 4 from Halifax to Trepassy.

The U. S. Steamship Aroostook is to sail today for the Azores, where she will catch up with the planes, if they make the voyage successfully. The Prairie sailed at the same time for Newport, Rhode Island, and the oil tanker for the Atlantic to refill the destroyer flotilla. A radio received at 9:50 p. m. said that the planes were traveling well at 107 miles an hour.

Seaplanes Pass Cape Race

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CAPE RACE, Newfoundland—The American seaplanes NC-1, NC-3, and NC-4, passed here at 8:10 p. m. last night, local time, flying in V formation, and proceeding at what was apparently a great speed. The planes seemed to be going smoothly. Cape Race is the last point of land to be passed by the American planes before they touch the Azores. It is the extreme southeastern part of Newfoundland.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CAPE RACE, Newfoundland—Communication was established last night with the American seaplanes, NC-1 and NC-4. The wireless dispatches received reported everything going well. Communication could not be established with the NC-3, because it was flying too low.

Planes Sighted at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is announced by the Navy Department that the destroyer Ward, 350 miles at sea, reports by wireless that all planes passed her at 10:45, Washington time.

NC-4 Reaches Trepassy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TREPASSEY, Newfoundland—The NC-4, with Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Read in charge, reached Trepassy at 7:15 p. m. on Thursday. Since 4:30 p. m. signal men from the steamship Aroostook had lined the high land along the harbor, awaiting her arrival, but she was not signaled until 7:07 p. m. She was then flying at an altitude of about 1700 feet and bearing northeast from Powell's Head with a strong

beam wind. She was traveling at a speed of 80 miles an hour.

The plane covered the distance from where she was first sighted until she dipped into the waters of Trepassy harbor most gracefully and took the water about 100 feet from the shore, in almost identically the same place as did Lieutenant-Commander Bellinger in the NC-1 on Saturday last. Conditions were more favorable on Thursday, however, the weather being fine and clear and a stiff breeze having given place to the more than 60-miles-an-hour gale of Saturday last. No. 4 plane had just taken flying water and started her course for the Aroostook, when Commander Towers and Bellinger "taxied" out and followed her to the northeast arm, where all three successfully moored to their buoys with the aid of steam launches from the various naval vessels anchored there.

Commander Read had very little to say about his trip beyond the fact that he had had no engine trouble, everything having worked splendidly the whole way. He experienced some sharp gusts of wind, he said, after reaching the Newfoundland coast. A cold blast from all points of the compass and at times as much as 50 miles an hour, but he was at no time off his course. As soon as No. 4 buoyed, mechanics from the Aroostook were sent on board and were at work all night making necessary adjustments.

Steamer Fails to Locate C-5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—The destroyer Edwards arrived in port at 2:30 p. m. yesterday, having failed to rescue the C-5 on Thursday night. She received a radiograph from a steamer, whose name is unknown, which stated that she had located the balloon but, upon arriving at the point indicated by the steamer, the steamer failed to locate the balloon, the steamer having in the meantime sent a wireless message that she could not stand by any longer. The Edwards then returned after searching around for a while without success.

British Dirigible Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JERSEY CITY, New Jersey—Report that the British dirigible R-34 has started on her attempt to fly from England to the Atlantic coast of the United States may be received here at any time. She is expected to make for the coast near this city, and facilities for receiving her are being completed in time. It is likely that the R-34 will be used by the United States C-5 at Cape May. The policy of the airplane service branch of the government is to welcome such visits. The Navy Department is cooperating to this end.

NEED OF DEVELOPING FRANCE'S INDUSTRIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The closing of the trade exposition here was marked by a reception given by the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce, delivered a brief address, in which he emphasized the necessity of developing France's trade and industries. He announced that a foreign trade office, with agents all over the world, was being organized for the benefit of French producers.

It also was announced by Mr. Clementel that a total of 100,000,000 francs has been subscribed for a foreign trade bank, with the support of the Banque de France, which has consented to advance money without demanding interest for it and hand over annuities that will permit the organization of credit all over the world.

FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS IN AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—An event of some importance to the future of Franco-British relations in Africa is a conference of prominent French and British merchants convened on the private initiative of the Union Coloniale of Paris. An invitation was issued to the British Association of West African Merchants, and the conference which has just ended has resulted in the formation of a joint Franco-British committee.

The preliminary task of the committee will be an endeavor to secure from Westminster and the Palais Bourbon identical legislation on certain questions affecting the development of both the territories concerned. This is the first step in a movement of cooperation which is characterized by the Temps as one of deep significance.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN METAL TRADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Friday)—The commission appointed to examine the application of the eight-hour day in the metallurgical industries has been in session here. Delegations of both the employers and workmen have been in attendance. A delegation of the industrial directors communicated its readiness to carry out the application of the eight-hour day in the blast furnaces.

TAX CHANGES IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The Legislative Council has passed a bill imposing a tax of \$50 on commercial travelers doing business in Jamaica. A parcel tax has been imposed on imports.

GERMAN DYES, JFF PLANTS INTACT

Survey Made on Both Sides
of Rhine by United States
Officer Reveals Their Ability
to Compete With the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—German dyestuff plants, all unharmed by the war, are seeking to regain Germany's grip on the dye trade of the world, according to Major T. W. Sill of the chemical warfare service. Major Sill was a member of the inter-allied commission appointed to investigate the production of war material in the German chemical plants in the areas occupied by the American, British, French and Belgian forces. He has just returned from that work. In a statement issued through the American Chemical Society, Major Sill says he found the dyestuffs in German territory, on both banks of the Rhine, undamaged by air raids or any other war causes, with machinery in perfect condition, and with adequate personnel of experts and of trained operatives ready on the ground to turn their entire activities into the manufacture of colors and medicines.

"Before going through these plants," says Major Sill, "I had many ideas, developed from newspaper reports and other sources of information, concerning Germany's war-time conditions, that are considerably changed after observing actual conditions. I had often heard of the great destruction resulting from air raids, of the lack of workers and great labor unrest, of the run down condition of the plants—and, in short, was quite prepared to find them in a disordered state through lack of operation personnel. However, I found very shortly that the contrary is quite true. Today finds these great German plants, probably the greatest of the potential possibilities for war material production, in splendid condition, with a large, trained force of employees, and, moreover, with additional opportunities for increasing their production by utilizing extra equipment added for war material production.

Personnel Complete

"The original skilled personnel of these plants furnished sufficient means for manning the rapidly enlarged plants which were necessitated by the tremendous scale of operations for supplying war needs, and the additional labor required was easily trained by these skilled forces in the dyestuffs plants.

"Furthermore, Germany stands today practically as efficient as ever, because she had all of her man-power registered and classified in accordance with her pre-war system, and was able, from the outset, to avoid the mistakes made, particularly by the British and French, and by retaining for these plants the highest type of trained labor to insure maximum efficiency of operation. This labor has been carefully conserved throughout the war period.

"It has been the popular opinion that Germany was so crippled by her war activity that many building operations could not take place, but frequently I saw in these plants recent developments, in fact, as late as the spring of 1918, for increasing the comfort and convenience of workmen to an extent which would be considered luxury in war time. In several isolated cases there are windows broken and slight damage has been done, but no destruction on a large scale.

"Particularly the largest of these plants, in Ludwigshafen, they were well protected with large anti-aircraft fortifications, and most of the damage reported was done in the city of Mannheim, across the river.

Plants Virtually Unharmed

"Rumors were circulated that the Germans were giving up their poison gas warfare on account of the destruction of their chemical factories producing poison gases. There is no apparent confirmation of any such destruction in these factories, however, and the real reason was probably due to the change of the type of warfare from trench warfare to field operations, and the fact that they did not have enough gas to cover the much more widely extended fronts. In these chemical plants, with the use of standard types of machinery, it had been a simple matter, by slight adjustments, to utilize the equipment already there for the manufacture of mustard gas, and other poison gases, on a large scale.

"No more striking evidence of Germany's conviction that she would eventually win the war, and of her intentions then to begin to regain her commercial markets, could be afforded than the fact that, even with the tremendous burdens thrown upon these plants for the production of explosives and poison gases, nevertheless certain portions of the plants were reserved and utilized for the continued production of dyestuffs and synthetic chemicals, resulting in an accumulation of large stocks of material which is today ready for the commercial warfare.

Ready for Competition

"At the present time, these plants are only operating at about 10 per cent of their normal peace-time production, the principal reason being lack of necessary raw materials. They retain, however, most of their working personnel, who are at present simply employed in keeping the plants clean and orderly. One of the plant directors stated that his firm was spending

1,000,000 marks a week simply to keep the labor employed. This is more or less of a protection measure, taken to keep the men out of labor difficulties and demonstrations, but as soon as they should be allowed to receive their necessary amounts of raw materials they stand ready to resume operations immediately. It would be readily possible to increase their previous large production of dyestuffs, by utilizing the quantities of new equipment, machinery, and buildings erected for extra war work, as this would entail but slight modifications.

"The important point is that the American people, in particular, should realize that this important portion of Germany's industries is not crippled, but intact and ready to operate, consequently a dangerous factor in the struggle for commercial supremacy, and also a potential source of war material production unless properly controlled. Moreover, I do not think German people, as a whole, realize completely the magnitude of their defeat, and count upon the Americans, in particular, very soon forgetting the horrors of war, resuming their trade with them, utilizing their products, and allowing their industry to thrive once more. At present the only things they lack are raw materials and coal for the operation of the plants, which, fortunately, the Allies can control, unless the peace terms are lenient enough to allow them to operate on full scale, as before."

WINNIPEG STRIKE STILL CONTINUES

Nearly 30,000 People Involved
in Almost Every Branch
of City's Activity—No Afternoon
Papers or Telephone Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Winnipeg appeared likely yesterday to be cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The general strike had reached large proportions and for the first time in the history of the city there were no afternoon newspapers, owing to the walkout of the typesetters and pressmen in the morning.

The strike committee, which conferred with the city council yesterday, offered to take over all the bread factories and milk plants and to operate them, selling at production cost. They also offered to allow a sufficient number of teamsters and chauffeurs to work, to distribute the bread and milk to depots.

They would allow one street car to operate between the Canadian Pacific Railway station and a hospital for returned soldiers. So far everything in the city is quite orderly.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Order and lack of demonstrations here have so far marked the general strike which yesterday involved nearly 30,000 workers in almost every branch of the city's activity.

Starting with a strike of the metal and building trades on May 1 the walkout gathered strength until nearly all retail stores and factories have become involved. Some bakers are out. Even clerks in the City Hall and 200 public employees quit. Policemen remained on duty at the request of the strike committee but fire stations were manned entirely by volunteers. Employees also are out in the water works and lighting plants, but volunteers fill partial needs. Telephone operators joined the strike yesterday.

Recognition of the unions and wage increases were first causes for refusal of the workers to consider arbitration but several issues were injected by the returned soldiers' organizations.

The strike committee is considering the advisability of authorizing the Labor News, a weekly Labor organ, to publish a daily edition.

At a mass meeting on Thursday night of several thousand veterans a resolution was adopted, providing that after settlement of the present trouble veterans and Labor men should unite on the discussion of deportation of undesirable enemy aliens. A similar resolution referring to agitators who were spreading radical propaganda was voted down.

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LANDING OF GREEK FORCES AT SMYRNA

Action, in Connection With Man-
date to Greece to Administer
City, Represents Beginning of
an Allied Naval Concentration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The landing of Greek forces at Smyrna on Wednesday represents the beginning of an extensive allied naval concentration in connection with a mandate to administer the city which has been issued to Greece. The news of the landing is reported to have been received with great enthusiasm at Athens.

It is not yet known what the Italian attitude toward this situation is, but the fact that quite recently Italian troops were landed at Adalia, on the south coast of Asia Minor, is believed to indicate that she is aiming to protect her interests in Asiatic Turkey. The presence of an Italian squadron at Smyrna adds weight to this belief.

British and French forces are co-operating in the Greek administrative mandate, it has been reported, and British, French, and American fleets are on the scene in addition to Greek and Italian vessels.

PARIS, France (Friday)—An extensive allied naval concentration has been begun at Smyrna in connection with a mandate to Greece to administer the city.

The Italian attitude has not been disclosed, but the recent landing of Italian troops at Adalia, on the southern coast of Asia Minor, and the presence of an Italian squadron at Smyrna leads to the belief that Italy is seeking to safeguard her interests in Asiatic Turkey.

The British and the French each have fleets on the scene with landing parties, the Greeks have a battleship and five gunboats and the Italians have five large warships. The United States naval forces are the battleship Arizona and four destroyers. The various allied naval contingents are drawn from the forces in the Adriatic and the Black Sea.

Troops are also being concentrated from Salonica. It is understood that British and French forces are co-operating in the Greek administrative mandates.

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Greek forces landed today at Smyrna, the news being received here with great enthusiasm.

BREWERS DISREGARD PALMER RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the opinion of A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, in interpreting literally the provision against beer in the war-time prohibition act, members of the United States Brewers Association say they intend to go on making beer of 2.75 per cent alcohol strength, insisting that this beer is not intoxicating, and awaiting any decision to the contrary that the courts may make in the cases now pending.

Augustus N. Hand, before whom the so-called beer case was argued late in April, has thus far rendered no decision. The point at issue now is whether the act applies to beer in general, or to intoxicating beer. If the decision should rule that it applies to all beer, then the prohibitionists contend that there is no more to be said. But if the decision should hold the statute to mean intoxicating beer only, then the question would arise as to what is intoxicating beer, and this would have to be argued later. Meanwhile this office was told yesterday that all the petitions which have been filed by the brewers amount to nothing more than brewery publicity.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Robert Borden has arrived from Paris and sails on Saturday for Canada.

LOWER PRICES FOR BEEF FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The consensus of opinion among live stock men at the producers' committee meetings here Thursday and yesterday was that beef prices would go down, said W. J. Carmichael, secretary of the committee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The reason for this, said Mr. Carmichael, was that the export outlook for beef did not show the signs of a continued high demand. With pork, the reverse was the case, and the prospect, as the producers' committee secretary saw it, was that pork prices would stay up for some time.

The European demand for meat is more for pork than beef, and much European beef is being obtained from the Argentine at cheaper prices than from the United States; further, European facilities for handling frozen and refrigerated beef are not sufficient to take care of enough to keep prices up in this country.

IRISH DELEGATE EXPLAINS MISSION

Frank B. Walsh Says Object of
Visit to Europe Is to Secure
Permission for Sinn Feiners to
Present Case to Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Irish-American delegation is now in London en route for Paris from Ireland. Whether the delegates will interview Mr. Lloyd George there, Frank B. Walsh, the chairman of the delegation, was unable to inform a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. It is for the British Premier himself to decide, states Mr. Walsh, as the initiative came from him in the first place.

The American delegation had no object, Mr. Walsh protested, in seeking such an interview, but when Sir William Wiseman, liaison officer between British and American representatives in Paris, invited himself and two colleagues to meet the Premier, they could, he said, do no other than accept such an invitation coming from so distinguished a source. "In the meantime, pending the interview, Mr. Lloyd George had proposed they should visit Ireland and see conditions at first hand, particularly in Belfast.

Such a visit was no part of the original scope of the mission but, at the request of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, their passports were revised to allow of the visit being made. The object of the delegation's visit to Europe was an unofficial political mission, as stated on the passports, to secure through American representatives in Paris permission for Mr. Eamon de Valera, Mr. Arthur Griffiths and Sir Horace Plunkett to present the Irish case before the Peace Conference. If this mission failed, they intended to concentrate their efforts on securing permission to present the Irish case themselves. Under these circumstances, Mr. Walsh pointed out, they had no political object to attain in visiting Ireland, and their presence in London was only due to the necessity for passing through it in order to reach Paris.

Regarding the delegation's experience in Ireland, Mr. Walsh stated, they were convinced of the widespread desire in that country for the establishment of a republic such as the United States and went so far as to say that nothing short of killing the adherents of republicanism would exterminate that desire. The delegation had been struck by the lack of sympathy and connection between the governed and the governing in Ireland and claimed to have seen even during their short stay enough to convince them that Ireland was in the grip of British militarism.

Incidentally, he mentioned the military area of Westport had been enlarged by two miles for the delegation's benefit. Mr. Walsh claimed a wide basis for the impressions they had gathered. They had visited four provinces, talked with four archbishops and a cardinal, and had met representatives of the prosperous landowning class and Irish scholars and writers. They had come in contact with no British officials, he admitted, nor had they been successful in seeing the Mayor of Belfast.

BRITISH DIVISIONAL ATTACK ON AFGHANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British concentration at Peshawar against the tribesmen threatening the Indian frontier has been followed by the first divisional attack on the Afghans at Khargali on Sunday. Khargali and the neighboring heights were occupied and aeroplanes reported a number of tribesmen retreating toward Dacca.

It is definitely established, The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority, that the Afghan regulars are taking part in the resistance to British troops, and the view is held in military circles that the Ameer of Afghanistan is stirring up the border to distract attention from domestic matters.

FRANCE RECEIVES PEACE DELEGATES FROM AUSTRIA

Dr. Renner Expresses Apprecia-
tion for Government's Cour-
tesy—Premiers Endeavoring
to Solve Adriatic Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Austrian plenipotentiaries, on arrival at their destination, were welcomed by the prefect of the Seine and Oise in the name of the government. In a few words he assured them that the traditional courtesy of France would not be wanting in their reception. Dr. Karl Renner, chairman of the delegation, excused himself for being unable to reply in French but expressed his appreciation of the French Government's courtesy. Mr. Chaleil then presented Commandant Bourgeois, who will assure the relations with the French and the allied governments. St. Germain-en-Laye, where the Austrian delegates have been accommodated, is in every way a contrast to Versailles. It is a little old-world town with a historic castle and a magnificent view over the Seine Valley. Montmartre Height and the Eiffel Tower are seen in the distance. Mont Valerien shuts out the rest of Paris. Though no communication has been made, it is known that Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George are endeavoring to arrive at a solution of the Adriatic question. Mr. Clemenceau visited the Italian delegates this morning and then went on to call on President Wilson.

Text of Treaty of London Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The text of the treaty of London is published by the Italian paper, *Observatore Romano*. The treaty assigns to Italy the territories now occupied by the Italian troops except Fiume and the Islands of Veglia and Arbe. Italy reserves the right to occupy the vilayet of Adalia. Her right to all the Dodecanese islands is recognized and she is guaranteed the right of extension in Erythraea, Somaliland and Lybia, also other compensations in the event of the destruction of the German colonial empire.

Italy undertakes not to oppose the possible wish of France, England and Russia to divide northern and southern Albania between Montenegro, Serbia and Greece. Article 15 engaged England, France and Russia to abstain from any diplomatic action at the Vatican.

Terms Discussed in Belgian Chamber

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The peace terms were discussed in the Belgian Chamber yesterday. Mr. Delacroix, Premier and Minister of Finance, making a statement upon them.

Questions Regarding Compensation

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The note which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace mission, handed to Mr. Clemenceau yesterday at Versailles declares that Germany obligated herself to give compensation based on the note of Nov. 5, sent by Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, independently of the question of responsibility for the war. The German delegation, the note sets forth, cannot recognize that from any responsibility of the former German Government, for the origin of the war there can be deduced on the part of the allied and associated powers the right to claim indemnification for losses suffered through the war.

The note declares further that the peace terms provide no proof of Germany's responsibility for the war and requests that the reports of all the allied commissions which investigated the responsibility for the war be communicated to the German delegation.

Another note declares that the portion of the treaty dealing with territorial annexation is not in accordance with President Wilson's 14 points. Under the financial and economic conditions of the treaty, it is further set forth, it seems impossible for Germany to have enough gold on hand at the end of 15 years to repurchase the Saar Valley mines from France, and that if she does, the indemnification commission which will still dominate Germany will not permit this gold to be used for such a purpose.

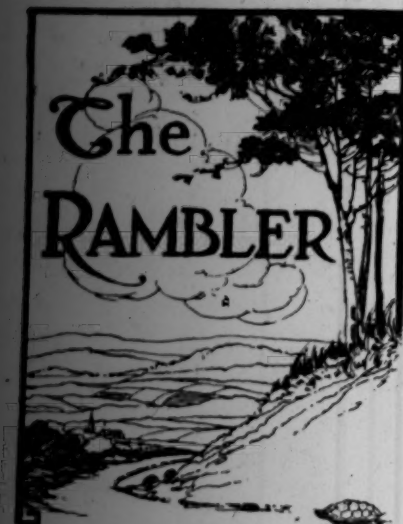
Marshal Foch Inspects Troops

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas).—Marshal Foch, who has been sent to the Rhine by the Council of Four for such action as may be necessary if Germany does not sign the peace treaty, yesterday inspected the allied troops at Mayence and American troops at Coblenz.

Condemnation of Demonstrations

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Condemnation of the demonstrations before the Reichstag and in Unter den Linden on Tuesday against the Allies, the United States, and President Wilson, is voiced by several newspapers, especially the *Berlin Tageblatt*.

Theodor Wolff, in the *Tageblatt*, ascribes the outbreak to the "alley element," says they were "unripe youths" and denounces their conduct as "childish and unseemly." He says that no



University Reconstruction as Discussed Round the Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"In any man so foolish as to fear change, to which all things that once were not owe their being?"—Marcus Aurelius, *Imperator Optimus*.

The Round Table gathered somewhat after its wonted hour the other day, for there had been played that afternoon, on the pleasant sunny champaign that lies beyond the brook, the first of the springtime games between the young gentlemen of our university and those of a neighboring seat of learning. Sunshine and the song of robins had summoned all but the most crusty of the fellowship to observe the activities of the sportive youths who lustily tossed and batted the ball back and forth with all but incredible speed and dexterity. Indeed, stranger, had you been there you might have smiled at two things, at the same time reflecting that a philosopher may learn much of profit from observing even the trivial actions of mankind: first, that many a youth who seemed slow enough with his books could yet think with amazing quickness when it was a matter of seizing a rapidly flying ball; second, that many a solemn, erudite professor of the university, to whom in his normal moments excitement was unknown, unless it were in refuting a false etymology, would, upon this occasion, let forth a roar and dance upon his feet with hoarse cries of approbation for some especially skillful play, commending loudly and in unacademic language possibly the very young man he had that morning reproved for inattention in the lecture hall. Were you inclined to moralize this peculiar manifestation of human nature's surprising contradictions, stranger, you would perhaps meditate upon the matter somewhat as follows: were it not a pity that these two men, student and professor, who had in their leisure such a common bond of sympathetic interest, were yet in their serious duties strangely opposed? And furthermore, if you had thought thus, would you not also say to yourself that somewhere our methods of education must be at fault that this should be true? Having allowed you to come this far in your musings, O stranger, it is now time for you to seat yourself at the Round Table and listen to these professors newly returned from beholding their students play at ball.

The talk today is of reconstruction of the university, a phrase much bandied about of late from mouth to mouth but, as far as a dispassionate observer may judge, not as yet crystallized into a specific meaning. For example, should you interrupt the argument, stranger, to ask the purpose of reconstruction, you would be answered that it was to bring about "greater efficiency." Then if you asked humbly and modestly, efficiency in what?—the reply, impatient in tone this time, would be, "efficiency in education." But if, naturally enough, you should press the question to a further point of nicety and inquire what this meant, or how it was to be accomplished, you would find yourself sadly out of favor. The Round Table is too busy talking of reconstruction to tell you what it means. For the moment the "how" seems to overshadow the "why."

Nevertheless, stranger, if you are an obstinate man, and all men should be obstinate with good reason, you will not rest content at this, nor permit the scorn of the table to silence you. On your right sits the Successful Alumnus who has this day journeyed from Mycenae to obtain what he describes as "a line on the team," a strange phrase which you need not pause to translate. On many occasions the Successful Alumnus has saved the university by means of his checkbook and ready stylus; on this account he considers himself an authority on education, for he is, moreover, in his own estimation, a practical man. Has he not, by a few years of labor, amassed great wealth? In answer to your persistence, stranger, he will pitifully enlighten you, from the point of view of a man of broad vision who knows the world, as he will gratuitously add. The basis of education must be broadened, he says in effect, and he will pardon you, stranger, if you take the liberty of condensing his discursive "ness." After all, he continues, men must earn their living in this working-day world and we must take account of this fact. What avails a boy to encumber his mental attic with a lot of facts about Charlemagne? What is Charlemagne to the Wall Street? A waste of time, no more. As for the ancient tongues, they are no longer used in buying and selling, and serve only to keep good men out of college. If you ask him what he would substitute for the study of history, languages and literature, he will impatiently declare that this is a matter for the professors to decide. As for him, he believes that banking, finance, and office systems, if properly and practically taught, have an equal cultural value. To say nothing of being infinitely more useful. And there he leaves his theory of reconstruction, the while he consults a timetable for a conveyance back to Mycenae.

Do not, stranger, ask the mild-mannered gentleman on your left, whom generations of students have loved,

who is the hero of a thousand apocryphal anecdotes whenever any of his former pupils forgather, for he is but a discredited teacher of the classics, sitting amid the ruins of his lifework waiting for the years to bring him retirement. Beyond him you will note one of the new kings of the campus, a metallic-hard professor of technical subjects, whose classrooms are machine shops humming busily with the sound of whirling wheels and strange engines. He speaks of the university as a "plant" and of the students as its "output." He believes that reconstruction should "proceed along these lines," namely, upon the recognition of the fact that "vocational training has come to stay," and speaks many other curious phrases couched in a peculiar jargon of his own. He imagines himself brief and incisive in speech, one who gets quickly at the heart of a subject, yet withal he is in reality one of the most long-winded talkers of all the Round Table. And ever his conversation goes around in the circles of these set phrases. In the end you learn, stranger, that reconstruction means for him the abolition of every subject not taught within the confines of his department. As a concession to others less broad-minded, he will accept a few hours in certain unrelated courses, but he makes it quite clear that he does this against his better judgment and only as a compromise for the sake of harmony.

Opposite you, stranger, is seated one of our administrators, who will gravely inform you that reconstruction means "greater coordination and increased correlation." This sounds like a formidable program. Upon investigation it resolves itself into doubling all units of the administration and quadrupling all the index systems. By entering everything on cards, and filing them alphabetically, you will know just where you are at any given time. By comparing one card with another, you can discover any error which may have crept in. The cards will reveal whether coordination is greater than it was, or whether correlation has increased. Useful information no doubt, but it appears to be somewhat remote from the interests of the young gentlemen playing at ball during the afternoon of a day in spring.

These young men are really the important factors in the situation, although they appear to be most often disregarded. No one suggests that reconstruction could conceivably be shaped to make them play at their work with the same skill and intensity they play at their games. The changes suggested aim at compulsion and restriction, at forcing young men into set molds merely to teach them breadwinning. Possibly if we could shout at them with the same enthusiasm from behind the desk in a classroom that we use when encouraging them at the ball park, make them, in short, feel that their interests are our interests, there would be less talk of the theory of reconstruction, and more in the way of actual accomplishment.

THE CENTENARY OF "RIP VAN WINKLE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is a hundred years this month since Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" containing the lasting creations of Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane, appeared.

"The Sketch Book" was written in England and published serially in America, winning immediate success on both sides of the ocean. It appeared anonymously, and was at first attributed to Scott. As some of the chapters were printed in London, without Irving's permission, he found it necessary to protect himself by publishing in England. He offered the sketches to John Murray, who civilly declined them. Encouraged by Scott, Irving undertook the publication at his own risk. Later, Murray was glad to have the honor, to say nothing of the profit, of bringing out the work of an American author. He purchased the copyright for £200, which, with his customary liberality toward authors, he later generously raised to £400.

Irving became the lion of the time. He was the most desired guest at the best London houses. He had the pleasantest relations with the literary lights of the kingdom, and formed lasting friendships with many. All his life he was singularly free from vanity; even after he had become famous in many countries he continued to be doubtful as to the reception of his latest work. When the applause over "The Sketch Book" was so great, he wrote to a friend, "I feel almost appalled at such success, and fearful that it cannot be real, or that it is not fully merited, or that I shall not be able to act up to the expectations that may be formed."

A Great Traveler

In 1820 he made a visit to Paris. Here he met Tom Moore, and formed a strong friendship with him. His reputation had preceded him, and a hearty welcome was accorded him by the best people of the city. A year later, he visited his sister in England, and prepared a volume from notes made in Paris. This manuscript of "Rip Van Winkle" was purchased by Murray for 1000 guineas, without his having even seen it.

Still seeking the delights of travel, Irving toured Germany. He remained a long time at Dresden and Prague. Returning to Paris, he wrote "Tales of a Traveller," for which Murray, who had so doubted his offer in 1819, now hastened to offer £1500. From 1826 till 1829 Irving resided in Spain and during this period he accomplished a vast amount of writing. He was sent to Spain at the suggestion of Mr. Rich, then American Consul, and a collector of Spanish works relating to America. Irving's errand was to translate into English Navarrete's "Voyages of Columbus." When he discovered a wealth of material that had never been utilized he decided to write a Life of Columbus. He stayed at Madrid for the winter, later tarrying at Granada. Eventually

the product of these years in Spain were the "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus" (which work at once placed Irving among the leading historians), "Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Legends of the Conquest of Spain," and "Mahomet and His Successors."

Abroad 17 Years

Leaving Spain in 1829 Irving served for some time as Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James. Many honors were bestowed upon him; the degree of Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford (a title his modesty never permitted him to use), and the Royal Society of Literature awarded him one of the two annual gold medals allowed by George IV for authors of works of eminent worth. The other medal that year went to Hallam, the historian.

After an absence of 17 years Irving returned to his native land in 1832. With his customary self-depreciation he wondered if America had forgotten him. His doubts were soon dispelled. For New York tendered him perhaps the most brilliant dinner she had ever given. Other cities longed to do the same, but Irving begged off, as it was torture for him to make dinner-table speeches. He marveled over the progress and expansion of his country during the period he had been away and enthusiastically set off on a prolonged trip through the south and west. On his return he published "A Tour of the Prairies," to which he gave great color and charm.

Before his trip to renew his acquaintance with America Irving had purchased a Dutch stone cottage on the banks of the Hudson, at Tarrytown (now Irvington), once the home of the Van Tassels. The long neg-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Washington Irving

lected place was soon beautified by the new owner. A tower was added, stables and conservatories built, trees and shrubs planted, and winding paths laid out. Ivy brought from Melrose Abbey and climbing roses gradually covered the walls. To this home, which he named "Sunnyside," he invited his brothers and their daughters.

Minister to Spain

With great satisfaction he had settled down to literary work at Sunnyside when an unexpected interruption came in the form of an appointment as American Minister to Spain. Reluctantly Irving accepted it. It was a troublesome time in Spain. Isabella II was but 12 years old, and with her regents quarrelling, her mother fleeing, and endless disturbances, it required tact and prudence on the part of the Minister, but Irving succeeded in satisfying both countries.

In 1845 he was called from Madrid to London for consultation upon the Oregon boundary question. His efforts contributed largely to the settlement. This fact shows that his ability as a diplomat was recognized; it was not only in letters that he shone. However, Sunnyside was almost constantly in his thoughts, and in 1846 he resigned his post and returned to the United States. In the same year he published his life of Goldsmith.

It was now his desire to write a history he had kept in mind for 30 years of a life of Washington. Born only a few months before General Washington entered New York upon his evacuation by the British troops, his mother named him after the victorious leader. Six years later, when Washington had become the President of the young republic, a Scottish servant of the Irvings followed him into a shop, and, pushing the boy toward him, said, "Please, your honor, here's a bairn was named for you." Washington laid his hand kindly on the head of his future biographer. "The Life of Washington" is Irving's greatest historical work.

Some of the pleasantest things to recall about this author are his unselfish devotion to his relatives, and his love for children. Nothing has been mentioned here about his earliest newspaper work or the Knickerbocker History of New York, which was a great success, for these antedate the appearance of "The Sketch Book," and



the principal reason for dwelling upon Irving's labors and sojourns in England, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, and Holland is to emphasize the fact that, although he had all these backgrounds and experiences from which to draw, he chose, as locale for his two best known legends, his native town.

He took the Catskills, the mountains over which he had wandered as a boy, for the haunt of his old vagabond, Rip Van Winkle. There was scarcely a foot of territory there unfamiliar to the author, and it is the accurate local coloring which gives the legend its marvelous verisimilitude. It was Warner, who said of "Rip Van Winkle": "How simple it is. A less artist would have dressed it up and overloaded it with a thousand fanciful elaborations."

IN THE PRAISE OF ATTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If Charles Lamb could indite so graceful a tribute to old china, surely there should arise among us some one to offer—alas, not with the gentle, whimsical touch of the former Christ's Schoolboy—a word in praise of attics.

Attics! If it be true, as is sometimes alleged, that through an unfortunate temperamental reserve, we praise nothing until it is ours no longer, it would seem high time to consider a tribute to attics; for we have largely lost them. Like the passages of the wild pigeon and the uprooting of our mountain-laurel, the vanishing of the old-time attic fulfills those prophetic words: "It is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more."

The writer is not one to ignore, gentle reader (so the delightful India House clerk would have said it), the frequent superiority of the present to the past, yet it is but fair to acknowledge that the past—say the last hundred and fifty years—undeniably had its interesting specialties—including attics. You will have grown up with them, and whose heritage is an unconscious one, will understand. In your mind's eye will appear attics you have known and loved—dusky, mysterious spaces under ancient roofs, redolent with lavender and the scent of forgotten things packed away from the dust and cobwebs of quiet places.

The attic's day is over. When the present mere handful is gone—the outer structure fallen in decay, the precious treasures therein crumbled to dust—when, then, shall arise among us to mourn a real loss, or to revive the interest for something of the charm and character of old attics? Surely some sympathetic museum, desiring to achieve a unique memorial of the past in behalf of the future, will consider ere it be too late, the reproduction of a long-ago attic, in some seldom-frequented room where dust and cobwebs may accumulate undisturbed. True, most museums have, upon their shelves or in glass cases, many single treasures from dismantled attics—homespun coverlets, velvet and plush, or a pair of brass warming-pans, gleanings from foreign lands brought by old sea captains whose last voyage is long since over. Yet all these delightful relics lose much of their native charm and become mere momentary curiosities when viewed apart from their rightful final setting—that dim region of the attic.

In the future then, as we have intimated, it is from some museum that we must refresh or acquire our attic concepts, for the reason that there will be no more attics. There are several causes for this. Sadly enough, in the modern home there is no place for an attic. Contrast the old-fashioned, low-raftered farmhouse—unlimited space there for rearing big families and accumulating outgrown possessions—with the modern city blocks of apartment houses, flat-roofed, janitor-served, and identical as peas in a pod.

In the second place, we have no time for attics, in this our efficient, ready-made age. Everything comes in prepared for our use, we create nothing; we follow no patient processes as did our grandmothers when they dipped their yearly supply of tallow candles to light the dingy corners of the big living room, or prepared stiff linsey-woolsey garments from home-grown wool. We have no patience with an attic, which surely above all other things is the very epitome of many patient, productive lives.

Finally, and this is the most serious reason for the passing of our attics, the fact remains that we have nothing to put into them. If one has possessions old and shabby, perhaps, yet

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well-loved and significant), he will somehow manage to shelter them; having possessions, even outgrown ones, he will find occasional time to enjoy them again; but lacking those same possessions, what shall an attic profit him?

This is a great pity; nay, more, it is a distinct loss in ideals and character, that we do so little with a view to real permanence. Our grandfathers owned their rugged acres, builded around broad hearths, and settled into slow, sturdy growth like the splendid oaks in their own pastures. But now, what a proportion of us live from day to day! We are quite literally "here today and gone tomorrow." Our roots strike deeply nowhere; in many cases we do not even take time to make roots.

Our grandmothers spun and wove their lovely blue and white coverlets, soft flannel for wear garments, and pieced innumerable quilts as a wholly natural part of their daily round of duties. When these articles ceased to serve their purpose, they were lovingly laid away in the attic, to be taken out only upon special occasions. A link between the passing pioneer folk and the younger generation—when finally these attic possessions were divided among appreciative kin, who shall say that something of the mellow sweetness and flavor, the sturdy faith and purpose of those earlier lives was not also a part of the inheritance?

We are not trying to prove that attics were a perfect institution. Far from it. They had their purpose and place in the lives of the generations they served. That they did not fully accomplish their end is evident, else why their passing? We have known people, and peeped into their tiny upper rooms under the rafters, where the sorry accumulations of miscellaneous trash only typified the clutter and indefiniteness of their owners' existence. On the other hand, we have come in contact with attics so simply ordered, and exuding such a delightful aroma of the past, that we could almost visualize those half-forgotten, gracious lives, of which the attic was the present expression. It is with the latter memories in mind that we somewhat regret the passing of this worthy old institution from our modern life; and it is with gratitude in our heart for all its splendid types and examples which we have known, that we offer our tribute in praise of attics.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain a sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 735)

Experiments on Dogs
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In view of the statements made by Sir G. Schaefer and others, that dogs are protected at the present time, and that no experiments can be made without an anesthetic, and that a dog must be killed after an operation before it recovers consciousness, it seems necessary that the facts should be put before the public.

The only Act of Parliament protecting dogs is the Cruelty to Animals, Act, 1876. That act gives power to the Home Office to allow any experiment on dogs to be made without anesthetic, and also allows dogs to be kept alive after an operation. These are the sections:

Clause III, Section 2, of the proviso section: "Experiments may be performed without anesthetic on such certificate being given as in this act mentioned that insensibility cannot be procured without necessarily frustrating the object of such experiment"; and

Section 3: "Experiments may be performed without the person who performed such experiments being under an obligation to cause the animal on which any such experiment is performed to be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anesthetic on such certificate being given as in this act mentioned that the so killing the animal would necessarily frustrate the object of the experiment, and provided that the animal is killed as soon as such object has been attained."

Clause V: "Notwithstanding any-



thing in this act contained an experiment calculated to give pain shall not be performed without anesthetic on a dog or cat, except on such certificate being given as in this act, stating, in addition to the statement hereinbefore required to be made in such certificate, the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on an animal similar in construction to a cat or dog, and no other animal is available for experiment."

The license at the present moment issued by the Home Office in cases where anesthetic are dispensed with (Certificate A) or when immediate killing is dispensed with (Certificate B) provides as follows:

"If an animal after and by reason of the said experiments under the said certificates A or B is found to be suffering pain which is either severe, or is likely to endure, and if the main result of the experiment has been attained, the animals shall forthwith be painlessly killed."

"If an animal after and by reason of any of the said experiments is found to be suffering severe pain which is likely to endure, such animal shall forthwith be painlessly killed, whether the main result of the experiment has been attained or not."

Therefore at the present moment an animal can, under the first paragraph of the license, be kept alive if the object of the experiment has not been attained, though in severe pain, or pain likely to endure.

Under the second paragraph, if the pain is severe and likely to endure, the animal must be killed, if the main object has been attained or not. Who is the judge as to whether the pain is severe or likely to endure? The person who is conducting the operation, unless it happens that an inspector is present, which is a rare occurrence? Even this condition can, under the Act of 1876, be done away with.

(Signed) F. G. BANBURY.

House of Commons, London, England.

April 8, 1919.

GIRLS ARE TO BE TAUGHT HOW TO PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office
ADRIAN, Michigan—Following an investigation of the State Industrial Home for Girls by a committee from the state Legislature which resulted in the Governor of Michigan ousting heads of the institution, girl inmates of the home are being taught how to play. The girls are beginning to play and exercise under supervision of members of the Detroit Recreation Commission, somewhat humorously at first, after suffering under a drastic system of half a century ago which had never been changed.

Teaching the girls how to play, according to Mrs. Delphine Dodge Ashbaugh, present head of the institution, has brought immediate and striking changes at the home where absolute silence was enforced in a drastic manner under the former régime. So successful have the play lessons been in bringing order and happiness out of chaos and tragedy of mismanagement, that Mrs. Beatrice Hunziker, of the Detroit Recreation Commission's staff, will be stationed at the home as a state employee to install recreational work for the girls.

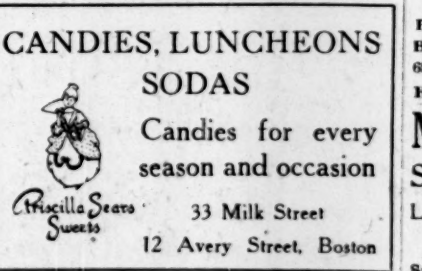
BETTER ROADS AND THE BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office
MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Boys' road clubs, along the lines of boys' corn clubs, are under contemplation by W. S. Keller, state highway engineer. The plan would be the extension to state-wide proportions of a prize campaign which was successfully applied by him when a county engineer.



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MONDELL, THE NEW HOUSE LEADER

From an article by E. M. King in the New York Evening Post

Frank Wheeler Mondell of Wyoming, who will marshal the Republican forces in the House, in the old days was said to have been something of a conservative without being a reactionary; today he is called a progressive, a designation which he himself qualifies by adding, "up to the speed limit."

Mondell is a westerner who has been through his west so close to the ground that one feels its reaction in him. He worked it, and camped in it, he swung round from one mountain range to the opposite hills, and a bridge between roaring cañons. His companions were the border Mexicans at one construction camp and the solid old pioneers of Missouri and Kansas at another. He worked himself into this from an isolated farm.

If Mr. Mondell were asked, today, after his long service in the House of Representatives, what would be the most propitious way for a young man to begin a political career, the best answer he would be able to give from personal knowledge would be that some young men started as mayors, even of small towns with few inhabitants, far in unknown sections of the country, and out of reach of political happenings of moment. That was his beginning. He went from his mayoralty to the State Legislature of Wyoming and became president of the Senate. In 1894 he was elected to Congress and has continued to represent Wyoming in the House ever since, with the single exception of the free silver year of 1896: not advocating such a doctrine, he was defeated in the sweep of that movement over the country. In that interim he remained at Washington, however, acting as assistant commissioner in the United States General Land Office of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Mondell has been a strong advocate of prohibition and suffrage—also moral issues. As a Republican he has been for a thoroughgoing protective tariff, although not always approving the higher rates proposed. As a true westerner, he has taken active interest in land matters—was the author and promoter of much of the large amount of land legislation that has been before Congress in the last two decades, and a prominent figure, old-timers say, in the development of homestead and home-making legislation generally.

There is little but hard work ahead in the Sixty-Sixth Congress for the Wyoming hunter, or for any of his colleagues. He says: "I think the members all realize the vital significance of the problems to be solved, and I am confident that all of them will enter upon their duties with a determination to give close attention and by teamwork to make excellent progress. Whatever influence I may have in the next Congress, I hope to exert it in a way to aid in putting on the statute books a forward-looking constructive program, one adjusted to the times and the conditions."

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PRESIDENT WILSON CABLES MESSAGE

Congress Seeks Means by Which
Official Notification of Its
Convening May Be Sent—
Legislative Plan Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Notification to President Wilson, in Paris, that Congress is in session and awaits any message he may wish to deliver, will be made by cable, according to information obtained at the capitol yesterday. However, this decision is subject to change between now and Monday. At the White House it was stated that no notice had been received there as to the method Congress would adopt.

There are two other ways in which Congress may act. One would be for the joint notification committee to go to the White House, where the President is presumed to be at the opening of Congress, and notify anyone who could speak for him that Congress is in session. The other method would be to acknowledge his absence by waiting at the capitol until some message is received from Paris.

The President's message was received in Washington yesterday, and is said to be not more than 300 words long. It was cabled to his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, for transmission to Congress on Monday. It is understood that the message only incidentally touches upon the treaty of peace.

Appropriations First

The Republican steering committee yesterday decided to give appropriation bills the right of way in the special session. "Nothing will be allowed to retard these bills," said Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader. It is necessary to pass appropriation bills before July 1, when the new fiscal year begins. Nevertheless, there will be started investigations of war activities and consideration of other legislation aimed especially at reversing Democratic policies, or revealing that party's assumed mistakes.

The repeal of the so-called luxury tax, an act for enforcing prohibition, legislation for the return of telephone and telegraph companies to private control, railroad legislation, determination of a national shipping policy, passage of the woman suffrage amendment, inauguration of a budget system, reduction of government expenses, tariff legislation, and a bill for giving employment and farms to soldiers, are among the subjects to be considered after the appropriation bills are passed.

A bill to be introduced by Clifton A. McArthur, Representative from Oregon, provides for an additional session of Congress, beginning on March 3, 1921, and biennially thereafter. It is predicted by the leaders in both parties that the special session beginning next Monday will continue until the regular session next December, and that Congress virtually will be in session until the summer of 1920.

This is said to prove the need of an additional session that will keep Congress at work for a longer period in odd years than is possible now, when the short session ends, by law, on March 4.

Procedure in Berger Case

The steering committee formally decided, as forecast in this paper yesterday, upon the procedure to be followed in the case of Victor Berger, elected as a Socialist Representative from Wisconsin. He will be asked to stand aside until other members are sworn in, and a special committee will be appointed to consider and report upon his eligibility. Pending a decision by the House, he will not be given a seat.

In a statement issued yesterday by Mr. Berger, he said, of his conviction for a violation of the Espionage Act, which he has appealed to a higher court:

"I am confident that the House of Representatives will not permit any manufactured hysteria to influence it in passing judgment in my case, nor do I believe the House will establish a precedent that may arise to plague us authors. I have violated no law. Because 12 men have said differently, so far as I am concerned, does not change the fact. I deny any such violation."

SUIT TO PREVENT INCREASE IN RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

SAVANNAH, Georgia—Increases in rentals for dwelling houses in Savannah resulted on May 3 in a petition being filed in the Superior Court here to restrain the Atlantic Paper & Pulp Company from increasing the rents of employees residing in dwellings maintained by the concern. The employees, in their petition, claim the company contracted to furnish them with houses at nominal rentals. In various sections of the city landlords have notified house renters of an increase in rentals, amounting to 10 to 25 per cent, to become effective on Oct. 1. Last fall, at the beginning of the yearly renting season, house rents were advanced considerably.

ANARCHY BILL DEBATE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The House of Representatives yesterday ordered to third reading a bill aimed to prevent promotion of anarchy. Several members gave notice of their intention to offer amendments later.

There was a sharp debate on the bill. Mr. Odlin of Lynn said it was too drastic for a free people, even as amended by the Senate, because it put too great power into the hands of offi-

cials in dealing with aliens who are not informed on American customs and laws. Breaking factory windows was no worse than imposition of a penalty beyond the deserts of a man who had committed a crime. Mr. Fitzgerald of Boston thought capitalists and lawyers were trying to force the bill through in order to control people who come from abroad.

On the other side, Mr. Greenwood of Everett said it was a question of Americanism. If men who could not speak English threatened to do violence they should be made to speak English or be sent back to Europe. Mr. Smith of Boston said it merely protected the life and property of officials. Mr. Gillen of Boston provoked applause by reference to the May Day riots in Boston. He thought bolshevism a real danger.

CLERGYMAN FROM IRELAND DETAINED

NEW YORK, New York—The Rev. Brother Thomas A. Rahilly of Cork, Ireland, was detained by the immigration authorities when he arrived yesterday on the Royal George from Liverpool. His detention is said to be the outcome of complaints made by Canadian officers on board the ship upon sentiments he expressed during the voyage regarding the British Government. He is on his way to Canada. The Royal George stopped at Halifax on her way to New York and it was at that port that the Canadian officers protested against the clergyman being allowed to enter the Dominion. They claimed he had announced his intention of spreading Sinn Fein doctrines among the French Canadians.

TAX SUIT AGAINST CABLE COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York—An income tax and penalty suit against the Commercial Cable Company was brought by the government yesterday in the Federal Court here. The complaint alleges that the returns made by the company between Dec. 31, 1909, and July 1, 1916, were "incorrect, misleading, and false." The internal revenue collector has demanded payment of back taxes due, the complaint sets forth, but the company refused to pay. The government asks the court to award interest of 1 per cent a month on the amount of the taxes alleged to be unpaid, \$54,654.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED COERCION IS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The attempt to hold a legislative investigation into the methods of floating the Liberty loans in Wisconsin failed when Assemblyman Ballard's resolution was defeated in committee. It had been charged that various means of coercion were used, especially in the earlier Liberty loans, and that in some cases loan committees used violence in dealing with those who had refused to subscribe.

CHILE'S MINERAL OUTPUT

CRISTOBAL Canal Zone—Chile has become one of the greatest producers of minerals in the world. The production recently reached the total of more than \$750,000,000. Of this, some more than one-third was produced by Chilean capital, nearly a fourth by British, and about one-sixth American. Copper and nitrates account for most of this output.

LARGE RELIEF CONTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Jugo-Slav Relief has forwarded to the American Relief Administration \$40,000, the largest single contribution so far transmitted for the relief of the children in greater Serbia and the Jugo-Slav states. Most of the money came from the National Croatian Society of the United States.

ATLANTA TEACHERS' PAY RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—School teachers of the city of Atlanta have been granted an increase in their salaries of approximately 15 per cent, effective as of May 1.

PACKERS CONFER WITH PRODUCERS

Live-Stock Representatives, After
Perfecting Organization, In-
vite Cooperation in Distribu-
tion of Their Joint Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The committee representative of the live-stock producers of the country, which perfected permanent organization here on Thursday, yesterday invited representatives of the meat packers in and spent a good share of the day in laying before the packers problems of the meat industry as viewed by the producer. The meeting marks the farthest step toward cooperation taken by the two interests. The producers' committee was not formed for the purpose solely of meeting with the packers, it was stated at the close of the day, but is empowered to meet with representatives of consumers, and such others as seems advisable. The following statement was given out by the producers:

"At the meeting of the representatives of the packers with the producers' committee, the producers presented a few of their suggestions as to probable lines of cooperation for the stabilization of the industry, with the view in mind that there would be no extortion anywhere along the line, but that the producer should be able to realize a profit on his operations; that the packer should also make a reasonable profit; that the consumer should get the product at the lowest price compatible with such profit."

The question of advertising resulted in the formation of a committee of producers on advertising, and a committee of packers on the same subject. The two committees are distinct, that is, they do not constitute a joint committee, but they deal with the same subject. Several other committees were similarly constituted. Producers felt that packers' publicity had unduly placed the burden of high prices on the producer, it was stated at the close of the sessions, while for their part packers showed a disposition to come to agreement with the live-stock men on this subject.

Committees were announced as follows:

For the producers—Executive committee, Henry C. Wallace, chairman; W. J. Carmichael, S. C. Stuart, J. H. Mercer, E. L. Burke; committee on distribution, J. G. Imboden, J. G. Brown, Charles Hunt; committee on advertising, W. C. Coffy, J. H. Mercer, W. J. Carmichael; market committee, J. S. Mercer, Dr. W. A. Nelson, W. W. Turney; committee on relations with farm bureau, J. G. Brown, Charles Hunt, W. S. Carmichael, C. W. Pugley.

Packers' committees were thus constituted: Executive, E. F. Swift, J. Oeder, Armour, Edward Morris, E. A. Cudahy, Thomas Wilson, Mr. Herrick, Mr. Hormel; committee on distribution, F. E. Wilhelm, Arthur Meeker, Harold Swift, and Harry Busbee and J. A. Hawkingson, both of Morris & Company, Mr. Herrick and Mr. Hormel; committee on advertising, G. E. Swift, F. E. White, Edward Morris, E. A. Cudahy Jr., and V. D. Skipworth.

HEARING IS HELD ON MINIMUM WAGE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission gave a hearing yesterday in conformity with a notice to the paper box manufacturers of the State saying that the wages of a substantial number of women employed in the paper box industry are inadequate to meet the cost of living. The commission had prepared in tabulated form a summary of statistics. One table gave the average weekly earnings of 1954 women employed in paper box factories, covering 16 different processes in 16 different establishments. It indicated that 92.2 per cent earn less than \$17 a week.

Another table gave the weekly rates of 284 women employed in 14 paper box factories by establishments. The grading was under heads ranging from \$7 to \$17 and over, for each establishment. The summary of these put into

an average for all showed 99.8 per cent earning less than \$17 a week.

Henry R. Mayo, of Lynn, representing the Massachusetts members of the New England Paper Box Manufacturers Association, thought the investigations by the commission failed so much to go into details and to cover the field that the figures could not be accepted as reliable.

E. R. Spaulding, of the Cambridge Paper Box Company, questioned the commission in regard to the accuracy of their tabulations, saying that he had taken figures from his books covering some of the points reported by the commission. He doubted the accuracy of the statistics about experienced workers, judging by his own establishment, and thought that there were employees who claimed to be experienced who were not really such, and that the employees who were really experienced would earn higher wages than were reported in the commission's table.

NICARAGUA DENIES REVOLUTION ROLE

Embassy Statement Says Its At-
titude Is Neutral in the Re-
cent Costa Rican Rebellion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Nicaraguan Minister to the United States has just received instructions to deny, in most emphatic terms, the participation of the government of Nicaragua in the revolution taking place in Costa Rica, and to state that the attitude of the government is entirely neutral and pacific, and that it has in no manner intervened nor does it intend to intervene in this revolution nor in any other movement of this kind in Central America," said a statement given out by the Nicaraguan Embassy here yesterday.

"If any elements of rebellion have entered Costa Rica, through the Nicaraguan frontier, they have done so taking advantage of the impossibility on the part of Nicaragua to maintain a sufficiently strict vigilance over such an extensive frontier that is not populated and is densely wooded. Nicaragua not having an army, mobilized or otherwise, and without a budget authorizing it."

"The President adds that, notwithstanding, a number of suspected revolutionists, on their way to join, presumably, have been detained and that all propaganda of a revolutionary nature has been strictly prohibited. "The government of Nicaragua has taken control of all embarkations on Lake Nicaragua that might conduct those with intention of joining the movement to Costa Rican territory."

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Salvation Army officials, who are to open their \$13,000,000 "dollars for doughnuts" campaign tomorrow, have made public a letter received from A. L. Smith, Governor of New York, in which he commends the army's ministrations to the man in service during the war, and says he knows that the people of New York will look upon the campaign as an opportunity to reciprocate.

"It is my earnest wish," he writes, "that the people of New York respond most liberally in helping your organization in the campaign for the Salvation Army Home Service Fund, and so voice their approval and thanks for the work which was so unstintingly performed for our fathers, our husbands, and our brothers."

Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt is in charge of the drive.

SUIT BASED UPON WAR-TIME DRY ACT

Attempt in California in Behalf
of Wine Interests to Enjoin Its
Enforcement—Question of
Food as Factor in Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—William C. van Fleet, United States district judge for northern California, issued on May 7 a writ ordering Mrs. Annette A. Adams, United States attorney, to appear in his court on May 19 and show cause why the enforcement of the war-time prohibition act should not be enjoined.

This action is the result of a suit filed by Theodore A. Bell in behalf of the wine grape and wine interests, asking that the United States attorney be prevented from enforcing the prohibition act of Nov. 21, 1918, so far as wine is concerned, on the ground, among other allegations, that wine grapes do not constitute a food. As the act in question was primarily a food conservation measure, it is alleged in the complaint that wine grapes, particularly Zinfandels and Golden Chasselas, cannot be used as a food. The conclusion is reached in the complaint, that while wine grapes cannot be used as a human food, the wine made from these grapes is an article of diet and that therefore if the manufacture and sale of wine is prohibited the food supply of the country will thereby be depleted.

The complaint points out at length the fact that the United States Government has encouraged the growing of wine grapes and the manufacture of wine for consumption as a beverage, and charges that the suppression of the industry at this time would be inequitable. The complaint charges that the act in question is unconstitutional, being repugnant to the tenth amendment, which provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

As the act containing the prohibition rider is in the nature of a war emergency measure the complaint dwells at length on the fact that the war is virtually, and in fact legally, over, citing President Wilson's statement in his message to Congress that "The war thus comes to an end," and various official acts of government officers showing that the war is over; and that therefore there is no necessity calling for the prohibition of the use of food in the manufacture of wine.

It is stated that enforcement of the act in question would destroy about 177,000 acres of vineyards upon which wine grapes are now grown and also several hundred wineries. The vineyards, it is said, would be depreciated in value to the extent of \$75,000,000 and the wineries several million dollars.

WAGES OF WOMEN IN CANDY INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The published result of an investigation of the candy-making business in this city by the Federal Department of Labor has raised a protest from confectionary manufacturers. The statement they object to most is a conclusion drawn by the government's investigators that women employed in the business in this city are not paid a living wage. Frank P. Croft, one of the largest of the city's manufacturers, takes issue with the government and denies flatly that such is the case. He maintains that such women as seem to be underpaid could by more effort earn larger pay.

The government's investigation was made during January and February,

two of the busiest months of the year for candy men. It covered visits to 25 plants. "In one week in January," the report states, "more than three-fourths of the women employed earned less than \$14, and one-half earned less than \$10.21. Neither experience nor skill assured a higher wage. One hundred and eighty-four women received less than \$7 during the one week of the investigation." The wages, it is claimed in the report, do not make possible a proper standard of living for women, three-fourths of whom visited were found to be contributing to the support of their families. Male employees, it is said, are paid much better wages quite often for the same kind of service.

TEACHERS SALARY INCREASE FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Simon Gratz in moving postponement, by the finance committee of the Board of Education, of consideration of requests for salary increases in the public schools, predicted passage of bills in the Legislature increasing the school tax and providing higher salaries for teachers and clerks.

"I am told positively that Governor Sproul," said Mr. Gratz, "favors the bill whereby the State will give 10 per cent salary increases to teachers and school clerks. As for the eight mill school tax favored by Senator Penrose I believe Senator Penrose's opponents are unfavorable to it, but support a seven mill tax. I have talked with Senator Vane and told him a seven mill tax would be insufficient to provide for salaries and the restoration and erection of buildings. I believe the eight mill tax will pass."

TEXTILE WORKERS SEEKING INCREASE

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—

A demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages, to take effect June 2, presented by the local textile council to officials of the cotton mills here, is in line with action taken in other cities by textile councils affiliated with the United Federation of Labor. If it is granted, more than 100,000 operatives in New England will benefit. A similar demand has already been presented in Fall River and New Bedford, while in Lowell, textile council members say the demand will be mailed shortly to the mill officials. In Lawrence the textile council has submitted a request for a readjustment of wages.

WAGE INCREASE FOR TEXTILE WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Massachusetts Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—That the demands of the United Textile Workers for a 15 per cent wage increase will be granted by the majority of the manufacturers of New England was reported yesterday. This increase is likely to be announced in other cities before it is here, because of the strike situation. The Central Labor Union recently asked the mill men for a conference to discuss the wage question, and it was known that the United Textile Workers were planning to ask an increase of 15 per cent. Lowell mill men, it is stated, will grant the increase to take effect on May 26 to forestall the pressing of the demands.

GOVERNOR FORBIDS I. W. W. MEETING

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The proposed I. W. W. meeting here today will not be permitted to take place, Governor Philipp announces. Mayor Hoan was requested by members of the American Legion to prohibit the meeting, but refused, saying: "Persecution creates radicalism of the worst kind, and I don't want to increase the strength of the I. W. W. here."

HEARING IS HELD ON WATER POWER

Massachusetts Mill Owners Op-
pose Conservation Bill Now
Before Legislative Committee

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mill owners from the central and western parts of Massachusetts put up a solid front before the House Ways and Means Committee this week in opposing a bill "to promote conservation, development and utilization of water resources of the Commonwealth," which they characterized as dangerous, vicious, and the worst of its kind they had ever seen in its bearing upon property rights.

The portion of the bill characterized as the most dangerous is Section 11, which grants to a corporation that has acquired water storage privileges in a manner previously described in the bill, the right to assess and collect tolls from owners and lessees of each and every operated water mill or dam on a stream. The expense of maintenance would be met by assessments and a dividend of 6 per cent would be guaranteed by the same means. Moreover, the assessment, under the bill, would constitute a lien upon the properties in question.

John N. Cole, chairman of the Waterways and Public Lands Commission, spoke at length for the measure. The development of water power in Massachusetts to the highest possible degree, he said, is absolutely essential if the industries of the Commonwealth are to compete against industries elsewhere that are closer to the source of raw materials. He denied that the small water power men are not given a square deal under the bill, and argued that the proposal would work out advantageously to them.

FEW ARMY OFFICERS ASK EMPLOYMENT AID

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Only 8 per cent of the 103,524 commissioned officers who were discharged from the army up to May 3 requested the assistance of federal agencies in securing employment, according to reports made public yesterday. None of the 22 general officers who returned to civil life asked assistance, but four colonels, 15 lieutenant-colonels and 151 majors made requests. The proportion increased in the lower grades to 10 per cent in the case of second lieutenants.

TELEPHONE STRIKE STATEMENT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph department of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, has issued a memorandum on the recent telephone strike, in which Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, and the officials of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company are accused of "criminal disregard of the rights of the great business interests of Massachusetts and New England" in allowing the strike to be called.



TOWN AND COUNTRY CLOTHES

—DISTINCTIVE
—INDIVIDUAL
—UNCOMMON

Newer Summer Sweaters
and Sport Coats
Much worn by well-dressed women
for general utility and sports wear.
Priced \$5 to \$55

Newer Summer Skirts
Of uncommon style for Sports or
Folly wear. Wool Scotch plaids,
pure Linen or French Plaque.
Priced \$7.50 to \$27.50

Newer Sport and Suit Hats
Smart, distinctive and a great diver-
sity of choice. Without duplication.
Priced \$7.50 to \$25

Newer Sport and Utility Suits
Priced \$31.50 up
MOTOR, STREET and
POLO COATS

DUSTERS and LEATHER
SPORT COATS
Priced \$35 to \$95

Jackson & Co.
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(Near Keith's Theatre)

On Sale Saturday On Our 6th Floor

427 New Capes For Misses and Small Women

An opportunity to secure these fashionable and becoming wraps at
prices, in many instances, little more than COST OF MATERIALS

Navy Blue Serge and Velour Cloth

CAPES in short, medium and full length styles
CAPES fully silk lined, half-lined, and unlined
CAPES with shawl collars and scarf collars
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CAPES with braid trimming and button trimming

Qualities regularly priced \$16.50 to 20.00 \$13.85
Qualities regularly priced \$25.00 to 30.00 \$19.85
Qualities regularly priced \$32.00 to 47.50 \$23.85

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

KING "8"

"The Car of No Regrets"

As a pioneer American Eight, the KING was so fundamentally right at the start that succeeding models required few changes. But the original car has been continuously refined, and the model offered this year is the BEST of four years of Good KING Eights,—and many years of Good KINGS.

ENJOY A DEMONSTRATION

KING MOTORS, INC.

New England Distributors

650 Beacon St., Boston Back Bay 6310

You can distinguish a
King by its Radiator



BRITAIN'S PROBLEM OF LABOR UNREST

Unemployment Is Shown to Be
One of Its Vital Factors, There
Being Over a Million Work-
ers Without Occupation

A previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on May 16.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Possibly one of the greatest causes of unrest is unemployment. Loud as are the demands of the unemployed today when the unemployed is in receipt of the government grant, it will increase in volume when the amount is reduced in accordance with the government's scheme, reaching its height when it ceases.

With over 1,000,000 persons unemployed at the present time, it is safe to assume that the unrest, now simmering on the surface while the government allowance is being paid, will develop and assume grave proportions when government assistance has been withdrawn.

Apart from a few recommendations of a minor character, that really do not touch the fringe of the problem, the report of the Joint Industrial Peace Committee offers no solution of this grave and complex question. The committee quite candidly express the opinion that the problem of unemployment would involve a far-reaching inquiry which, at the limited time at their disposal, they were unable to give to the subject, and they urge that the question is one which might be undertaken by the national industrial council when that body comes into being. In recommending that the government "should without delay" proceed with a comprehensive housing program in order to meet the acknowledged shortage of houses, the committee place a finger on an important cause of unrest, at the same time indicating the direction which should be taken to place a number of men and women in useful employment.

It is regrettable that the government has not proceeded with the housing scheme with the same eagerness and enthusiasm which it evinced in dealing with the scarcity of munitions, and has not started to build homes for the brave lads returning to civilian life.

There may be difficulties that are not apparent to the man in the street, but the fact that not a single house has been built by the government since the armistice was signed five months ago gives cause for reflection and shows an entire lack of appreciation on the part of the authorities as to the extent of the unrest in the country due to this cause alone.

Lack of Houses

That the gravity of the situation was known to the government was shown by Mr. John Hodge, M.P., when Minister of Pensions. Mr. Hodge stated, I believe, that 90,000 young men called up for military service and who were married either immediately before or after enlistment had not provided homes of their own. These young men are now returning to civilian life with the strength and knowledge of what a healthy, clean life amidst open fields means, and it would be surprising if they consent to be housed in overcrowded dwellings in mean streets without a most vigorous and determined protest.

There are quite a number of other proposals embodied in the report for dealing with unemployment, a number of which have had the support of various political parties for many years. It is urged that a demand for Labor can be created by the state undertaking the afforestation of lands, reclamation of waste lands, and so on, and that persons in receipt of unemployment benefit should have opportunities, without payment, for education and training, particularly young apprentices and students whose training was interfered with by being called to the colors. All of which justifies the statement, made by a speaker at the industrial conference, that the report in its entirety was the most important document the trade union movement had ever been able to obtain.

The most novel feature of the deliberations of the committee is the proposal to establish a national industrial council of 400 members, half of whom are to be elected by the trade unions and half by the employers' organizations, and presided over by the Minister of Labor.

A Permanent Industrial Council

Individual firms are to be excluded, no matter what their position in the field of industry. It is proposed to give the industrial council a permanent and official place in the affairs of the state to which the government shall look for advice and guidance on all matters appertaining to the industrial life of the community.

The report lays down that among its more specific objects will be:—(a) Considerations of general questions affecting industrial relations. (b) The consideration of measures for joint or several action to anticipate and avoid threatened disputes. (c) The consideration of actual disputes involving general questions. (d) The consideration of legislative proposals affecting industrial relations. (e) To advise the government on industrial questions and on the general industrial situation. (f) To issue statements for the guidance of public opinion on industrial issues.

The foregoing cover a wide field and numerous are the problems that may reasonably and legitimately find place under one section or another.

That the national industrial council is likely to be fully occupied is clearly recognized, as is also the fact that a committee of 400 is unwieldy and not conducive to prompt and expeditious

decisions. It is therefore proposed to appoint a standing committee of 50 members equally representative of employers and workpeople, who shall have power to appoint sub-committees and to co-opt representatives of any trade not represented, when matters affecting that trade come up for consideration.

The whole machinery for the speedy consideration of matters calculated to cause industrial unrest has been very carefully gone into, and it is matter for consolation to know that both sides, employers and employed, were unanimously of the opinion that only by the creation of such machinery could open rupture be avoided.

Here again it is the unorganized and badly organized trades which gain so much by the report, which, if and when adopted by the government, will compel employers to recognize and to negotiate with the duly accredited trade union representatives, catering for the workers in the trade in question.

It is not intended that the national industrial council shall take the place or usurp any of the functions of existing agencies engaged in the consideration and settlement of disputes; it takes rather the form of an appeal court, without any power to give effect to its decisions.

And herein lies the greatest obstacle in the way of the engineers, miners, railwaymen and others from participating in the scheme. The tendency in the trade union movement is to abandon all procedure which in the opinion of the workers leads to a long-drawn-out process of negotiation and to substitute machinery which enables the contending parties to "get to grips" without delay.

Conciliation Boards Abandoned

As already stated in the first article, the feeling of the engineers prior to the war was for the complete repudiation of the "Terms of Agreement." The miners and railwaymen have also relegated to the limbo of forgotten things the procedure of conciliation boards under which their negotiations for many years past have been conducted. They are not, therefore, likely to embrace any set of proposals which adds another "court" to the series of steps necessitated in the conduct of a trade dispute.

Since the first article was written the adjourned meeting of the Industrial Peace Conference has taken place, and the foreboding which the writer expressed as to the attitude of the stronger unions has been fully justified. One speaker after another on the workmen's side emphasized the fact that the recommendations of the committee, important and far-reaching as they undoubtedly were, did not strengthen the position of his particular membership, did not even touch the fringe of the causes that led to unrest. He, however, would recommend acceptance for the sake of the less fortunate members of the community. Mr. Clynes, in an admirable and moving short speech, said that however powerful certain well-organized sections of the community were, they could not move very far from the social position of others less favored.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, too, lent his powerful assistance to obtaining the approval of the conference—indeed, the outstanding feature of the conference was the way in which Mr. Henderson undertook to explain away points in dispute, interpretation, and the general control of affairs. Without the valuable assistance of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clynes, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and other Labor leaders, the report might quite easily have been turned down, and an important and valuable piece of constructive work abandoned—temporarily at all events.

All things considered, the conference completed its agenda with commendable alacrity, and in a spirit of mutual cooperation and confidence that augurs well for the future relations of Capital and Labor. Still, there were many who would regard the future with less apprehension if the conference had been assisted in its deliberations by the representatives of a number of very powerful organizations who were conspicuous by their absence.

FELICITATIONS TO PARAGUAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has sent a message to Paraguay extending felicitations on the anniversary of the independence of that country and expressing the good wishes of the United States for continued prosperity.

Making a Skeleton Suit Stand Up

IT takes our Standard of Skeleton lined Suits to show superior Quality of thought and skill and energy and needwork.

It would be a difficult matter to discover any difference at all between our standard and that of finest Custom work, but it isn't difficult at all to discover the difference in the price.

Summer Skeleton three-piece Suits. Tailored by ourselves to stand up.

\$40 to \$65
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Scott & Company
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LIBERTY RINGS

Price: Silver, \$2.50; gold (10k.) \$9.00

AMES T. BROWN & CO.

41 Waltham St., Lexington, Mass.

SEND SIZE OF RING DESIRED

BRITISH AWARDS TO CIVIL SERVANTS

Conciliation and Arbitration
Board for Government Em-
ployees Makes Pay Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—The Conciliation and Arbitration Board for government employees has considered claims for further temporary increases of remuneration owing to the abnormal conditions resulting from the war, made to the government by the following organizations on behalf of classes of permanent government officers and employees: Civil Service Federation, Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers, National Joint Committee of Post Office Associations, Provisional (War Bonus) Committee of Post Office Classes, Society of Civil Servants, Civil Service War Bonus Committee.

The claims were (a) that war bonus should be merged in wages or salaries and count for overtime and pension purposes; (b) that it should be raised to a point which would give to persons of 18 years of age and over a total increase of 40s. a week on all wages and salaries up to £2 10s. a week, and that above that point it should be fixed on a sliding percentage basis ranging from 75 per cent to 33 per cent; (c) that persons under 18 years of age should receive half rates, and part-time employees pro rata increases; and (d) that all men serving with the colors should be included.

Increased Living Costs

The application was based on the contention that the time had now come when the adjustment of pre-war rates of remuneration in consequence of the increased cost of living should be determined on a different basis from those accepted from patriotic motives, while hostilities were still in progress.

The claim that war bonus should be merged into wages or salaries and count for pension purposes was provisionally withdrawn in order that it might be further discussed between the parties.

The award, which takes effect from April 1, 1919, is as follows:

(a) To men and boys of 21 years of age and upward: (1) If their ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 60s. a week—24s. a week plus the equivalent of 20 per cent of their ordinary remuneration; (2) if their ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £156 10s. a year (60s. a week)—£60 a year plus the equivalent of 20 per cent of their ordinary remuneration; so, however, that the total rate of bonus shall in no case be less than that payable to a man whose ordinary rate of remuneration is 60s. a week and shall in no case be more than £300 a year.

(b) To those under 21 years of age, but not under 18 years of age: 17s. a week plus the equivalent of 20 per cent of their ordinary remuneration. (c) To those under 18 years of age: 11s. 6d. a week plus, in the case of those of 16 years of age or over, the equivalent of 20 per cent of their ordinary remuneration.

(d) To women and girls of 18 years of age and upward: 15s. a week to those on weekly wages and £40 a year to those on annual salaries, plus the equivalent in each case of 20 per cent of their ordinary remuneration; so, however, that the total rate of bonus shall in no case be more than £200 a year.

(e) To those under 18 years of age: 11s. 6d. a week, plus, in the case of those of 16 years of age or over, the equivalent of 20 per cent of their ordinary remuneration.

Provided that any temporary increases of remuneration by way of

war bonus payable to any of the persons concerned otherwise than under the awards specified in the schedule shall be taken into account and merged in the increases awarded.

War Bonuses

Subject to the same conditions, part-time employees engaged on manual duties shall receive temporary increases of remuneration by way of war bonus at rates equivalent to 20 per cent of their ordinary remuneration, plus such proportion of the flat-rate addition awarded to full-time employees as their ordinary hours of work bear to full-time employment.

The increases awarded shall count for the purpose of calculating overtime pay. Persons whose overtime pay is calculated at a fixed rate shall receive a corresponding benefit by way of increase in the fixed rate; the amount of such increase to be determined by agreement between the parties or, in default of agreement, by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board. The increases awarded are to be regarded as temporary increases, intended to assist in meeting the increased cost of living owing to the war, and are to be recognized as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal condition now prevailing.

Pieceworkers' wages are to be based on the time rate for an ordinary working week and not on their piecework earnings.

NEED FOR RAISING LIVING STANDARD

New Zealand Arbitration Court
Assured This Is Necessary If
Country Is to Hold Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The restoration of the workers' standard of living to its pre-war level is absolutely essential to the well-being of the community," Mr. T. Bloodworth assured the Arbitration Court in Auckland which was hearing the bricklayers' dispute, a dispute which included a demand for increased war bonus. "And it must be advanced beyond that," declared Mr. Bloodworth, "if the country is to take and hold its rightful position."

Mr. Bloodworth said that wages before the war were generally admitted to be "living wages"—that was, only a small margin was allowed to the worker after he had provided for the needs of himself and family. Since the war began the cost of living had advanced 50 per cent while wages in the bricklaying industry had only risen 10 per cent; consequently the workers' standard of living had been reduced. If reduction in output had occurred, it had been directly due to the lower standard of living except where attributable to the use of inferior material.

The whole problem, said Mr. Bloodworth, must be viewed from two aspects—the cost of food and its value to the worker. By budgets and charts he presented the conclusion that the minimum weekly wage necessary to maintain a family properly was £4 8s. 9d. which was considerably higher than the average worker was receiving in the trades under consideration by the court.

LABOR CANDIDATE WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, William L. Harrison, has been elected a member of the Legislature from Jefferson County by a vote of 3837 to 1785 of his three opponents. He is an avowed advocate of woman suffrage.

PROFIT-SHARING SYSTEM ADVISED

New Zealand Employers Told of
Necessity for Evolving Plan
of Industrial Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—Industrial unrest in New Zealand has found expression in disputes involving railway workers, tram-men, miners and drivers. While this friction has been largely sectional in character, and strikes have been avoided in many cases, the necessity for facing industrial readjustment is being recognized by thinking men of all classes in New Zealand.

In an address delivered before a conference of industrial corporations, meeting in Christchurch, Mr. I. W. Jamieson, the president, emphasized the necessity for immediately evolving a plan of cooperation which would appeal to thinking employers and employees and check irresponsible attempts to introduce into the Dominion a form of bolshevism. It was agreed, he said, among thinking men, that some system of profit-sharing must be introduced to awaken responsibility and thought. Industrial associations, he believed, might well consider the following subjects: (1) Industrial relationship and the creation of opportunities to bring employers and trade unionists into personal touch; (2) general propaganda regarding industries, emphasizing the need for unions and employers' organizations; (3) housing and social conditions; (4) prevention of unemployment; (5) gathering of data in local workshops, and management, with a view to making the best ideas the common property of all; (6) general problems of demobilization, with special reference to unorganized and unskilled labor.

FRENCH RAILWAYMEN MEET IN CONGRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The congress of the railwaymen of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway, which was opened at Marseilles recently, was very well attended, 340 delegates representing the 62,000 organized men of the line. As is customary the Northern, Eastern, Orleans, and State railways also sent one delegate each. Citizen Bidegaray, general secretary, declared that the federation was not favorable to a partial movement, its action must be the action of the whole body. It was being carried on in agreement with the Confédération Générale du Travail. They were determined not to allow themselves to be carried away by impatience, no mat-

ter how legitimate this impatience might be. There were certain errors that they did not intend to commit again at any price.

Citizen Le Guen, secretary of the Union of Railwaymen of the State Railway, declared that the men belonging to this railway were ready to take their part in any useful action. But, in the name of their trade unionists, he declared they would not associate themselves with any provocative movement coming from impatient comrades. They would not act until the Federation of Railwaymen and the General Labor Confederation ordered them to do so.

Citizen Midol, general secretary of the P. L. M. union, whose appearance was the signal for frantic applause, said he knew they were all ready to act; they had proved it. He made a pressing appeal to their devotion to the cause of the unions. There must be no impatience, he said. The day would come, perhaps much sooner than they imagined, when, obeying the orders of the Federation of Railwaymen and the C. G. T., they would be called upon to enter into the struggle. He exhorted them to await this command. The rest of the meeting was devoted to questions of minor importance, but the attitude of all the delegates seemed prophetic of trouble to come.

STEPS FOR NATIONAL LABOR PARTY TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The State Labor Party of Illinois has sent invitations to the Non-Partisan League and to Labor parties in New York, Pennsylvania, and other states to attend a conference, probably to be held in Chicago, with a view to forming a national party. No definite date has been fixed for the conference, according to Joseph L. Naylor, temporary secretary of the Illinois Labor Party. It is expected that the Non-Partisan League will make an effort to bring various farmers' organizations together at the same time that Labor delegates meet, Mr. Naylor said. It is planned to have them hold separate conventions first and then unite to take action on the formation of a national party.

MEDALS FOR RAILWAY TRAINMEN

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Sixteen thousand members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will be awarded special medals for the part they took in the war. It is announced by officers of the brotherhood in triennial convention here. The service flag contains more than \$40 gold stars. The organization has gained 52,148 members in three years.

TRAINMEN ARE DECLARED LOYAL

W. G. Lee, President of United
States Brotherhood, Says They
Have No Sympathy With
Bolshevism — War Record

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with a membership of 180,000, has no sympathy with bolshevism, according to W. G. Lee, its president. Speaking at the brotherhood's convention, he said: "We stand for no such doctrine of destruction or ruin; we believe in the government of our representative Nation, and stand as 100 per cent Americans, ready to defend our principles and our faith."

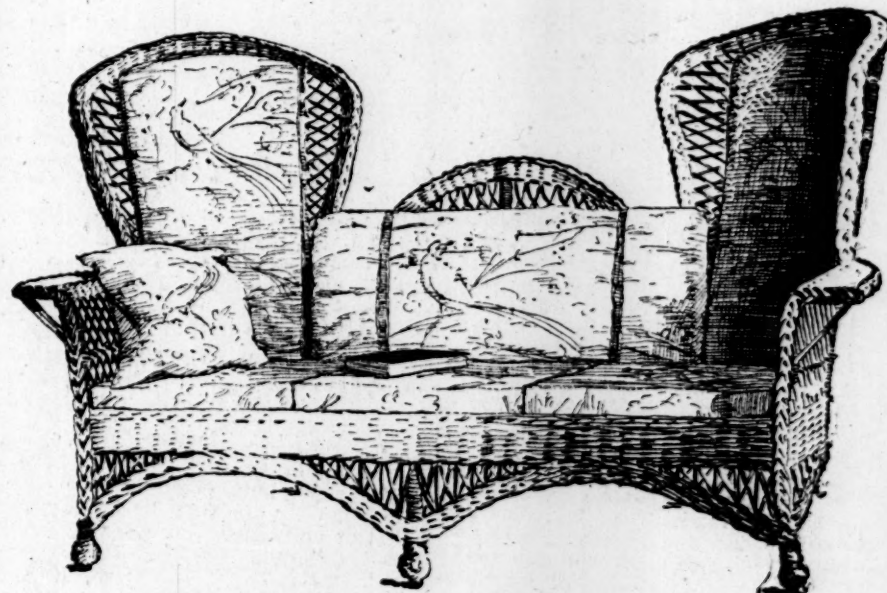
He pointed out that 16,000 members of the organization took their places willingly in the army and almost 200 are sleeping in the soil of France.

"There are Labor organizations," he continued, "that seek refuge under the banner of Labor unionism that properly have no right to claim affiliation with Labor organization, and proof of this is their readiness to raise the red flag of anarchy and declare for revolution at every opportunity. I want to assure you that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has neither part nor purpose in any scheme that proposes to destroy this government, or take from any citizen either privilege or property that properly belongs to him. We have no sympathy with any plan that finds its basic purpose in the destruction of government or the organized forms of law and order; we do not subscribe to any propaganda that proposes a policy of destruction to find a common basis of misery for its expected hopes for reconstruction."

"We have not lost faith in our government nor in our fellow men; we know we have in our keeping the continuity of our government, the perpetuation of our common welfare, and we believe that it is not necessary to transplant anarchy or an autocratic government by a few self-selected rulers to preside over the destinies of a free-born American people."

"We believe in our government, we believe in the expressions of our President and all the other authorities of the government who have declared emphatically their belief that the American workman is entitled to a wage that will insure a reasonably decent standard of living. We propose to direct our energies toward getting that decent standard of living, and we propose to do it along orderly and legal lines, wholly within our rights as American citizens and in keeping with our belief that the workman is worthy of his hire."

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LOOKING BACK AT DANZIG DISPUTE

Loss of This and Other Towns
Was Felt by Germans to Be
Catastrophic Close to Long
Period of Political Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The European News Office of The Christian Science Monitor has obtained the following survey of the standpoint held by the Germans regarding the Danzig question, from Mr. George Saunders, who from 1888-1908 acted as a British press correspondent in Berlin, and whose knowledge of European politics in general, and German politics in particular, renders him a recognized authority.

Free and secure access to the Baltic was admitted by nearly every exponent of German views to be a vital necessity for Poland. This access the Germans professed to be willing to concede in one form or another, but not by the surrender of the city and port of Danzig. They insisted that Danzig, which Prussia has held for 128 years (from 1793), with the interval (1807-13) of the French-Napoleonic occupation, has been for centuries more or less of a German city, in respect of the character and language of its inhabitants, and that it had now become almost entirely German. The Polish population did not amount to more than 2 or 3 per cent. The place was not a stronghold of Prussian Junkerdom or reaction. Its citizens—the population is something over 120,000—were a commercial community with liberal views, and they used to return one of the leaders of advanced German Liberalism, Heinrich Rickert, to the Reichstag. The spirit of the place was that of the Hanseatic towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, although it appeared that, for one reason or another—some say in accordance with Prussian policy—the shipping trade considerably diminished in recent years.

Reactionary Official Classes

The official classes, the representatives of the Royal Prussian Government and Army, were no doubt reactionary enough. It was their business to assert Prussian supremacy over the Polish population of the Province of West Prussia, of which Danzig was the capital. Here was the garrison of the Danzig hussars, with their black, silver-braided uniform and the silver skull and cross-bones on their black busbies. Mackensen used to be their commanding officer, and the former Crown Prince served for some time under him. The citizens, however, were out of sympathy with all that kind of thing, and hailed the Revolution and the establishment of the German and Prussian republics.

The river Vistula is the great trade artery of Poland and connects Danzig, which is three or four miles from its mouth, with Marienwerder, Graudenz, Bromberg and Thorn in Prussia, and with Warsaw, the capital of what, till lately, was Russian Poland. There was, no doubt, strong political and economic opposition in Germany to any cession to Poland of the country drained by the lower reaches of the Vistula, but in the case of Danzig this opposition was greatly intensified by democratic sympathies and by historical sentiment. Some famous Germans were born there, among them Fahrenheit and Schopenhauer.

The city was one of what the former Emperor used to call "the pearls of the Prussian Crown." The more ancient streets have a unique aspect, recalling the architectural survivals of Seventeenth or Eighteenth Century London. Each doorway is raised some feet above the street level, with which it is connected by an ornamental stone stairway with a balustrade. The double windows are flush with the walls, again recalling the aspect of old London street houses. The Marienkirche (the Cathedral) and the Artushof (now the Bourse) date from the Sixteenth Century, and are among the sights of the city. Just as the sacrifice of Strasbourg, "the wondrously beautiful town" of the song, was more bitter to Germany than the loss of all the rest of Alsace-Lorraine, so the prospect of surrendering Danzig seemed to cause greater emotion than the certainty that probably the whole of Posen and the greater part of the Province of West Prussia would go to the Poles. These feelings are intelligible.

The Loss of Territory

Yet, in reality, the making of Danzig a free port is not so serious a matter for Prussia and Germany as the impending and inevitable loss of territory on both sides of the Vistula. Public opinion in Germany was, for political purposes, expressed by those who acted in her behalf, and these did not meet the Polish demand for the cession of Danzig with an absolute non-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Central News.

A view of Danzig.

Former "Pearl of the Prussian Crown" has been made a free port, and will give Poland secure access to the Baltic

possumus. Danzig, for one thing, has been a free city, or practically a free city, throughout the greater part of its history. It was explicitly so for the 21 years (1772-1793) between the first and the second partition of Poland, although the harbor was already assigned to Prussia. For 306 years (1466-1772) before that period it was Polish in name, but it was virtually free, and its commercial prosperity was not hampered by the reactionary and feudal system which prevented the development of commerce in Polish towns. It has been Protestant in religion since the Reformation, and it was progressive in its municipal life and in its commercial policy. Even in a still earlier period, when it was subject to the Teutonic Knights, it maintained a high degree of independence and was a member of the Hanseatic League, in whose wars and other operations it bore its part with Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck.

It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that the position of a free city under the guarantee of the League of Nations and with obligations of a mainly commercial character toward the new Polish State will reconcile the citizens to their severance from Prussia, and allay in some degree the bitterness with which Germans and Poles will regard the sacrifice. There will still, doubtless, remain in the Prussian mind the strong feeling that Danzig is the symbol, the crowning grievance of a Borussia Irredenta. It will be to many Prussians what Trieste was to the vast majority of Italians. But it is certain that some of the districts of West Prussia and Posen which the Germans have had to resign to Poland, will long continue to be an Irredenta for the patriotic Prussian. The surrender of wide regions must isolate Danzig and ruin it commercially if it remains Prussian. Restored Poland is the hinterland of Danzig, and if its trade goes to some other, even to some inferior port, Danzig must, commercially speaking, cease to live. It is really the cession in those inland regions that will present the most serious problem for Prussia, because they will not only entail the sacrifice of the German-speaking and German-minded towns and villages, but will also cut off from direct territorial connection with the rest of the country the genuinely German province of East Prussia.

Home of Prussian Monarchy

East Prussia was in a special sense the home of the Prussian monarchy. It was from Prussia, not from his Brandenburg principality, which had given him his previous style of Elector, that the first Prussian King, Frederick I, took his royal title. He chose the title of King of Prussia because, although the royal dignity was granted him by the Hapsburg Holy Roman Emperor, his Prussian dominions were not in the Empire; and he could therefore crown himself in his East Prussian capital, Königsberg, as an independent sovereign "by the

grace of God." It was at Königsberg, too, that the only other Prussian King who had a coronation, William I, the grandfather of the former Kaiser William, himself placed the Prussian crown on his head. And between these two significant coronations lies the great national event of the uprising of Prussia against the domination of Napoleon, for which Yorck von Wartenburg and Stein gave the first signal by their rousing appeal to the East Prussian Estates at Königsberg in 1812.

The question was whether Germany should retain a corridor to East Prussia through the future territory of Poland in what is at present West Prussia, or leave Poland merely a right of way to Danzig through West Prussian territory. The decision has been in the opposite sense, giving Poland the territorial sovereignty and Germany the mere right of way. The cessions to Poland have been extensive and will entail the sacrifice of many localities where the population is preponderantly German. The total population of the new Poland will over 25,000,000, and include some 3,000,000 people of German race and language. It was inevitable, if Poland was to be constituted as all as a state capable of enduring, that anomalies of this kind should occur. Long before the partition of the old Poland there were German colonies scattered throughout what afterwards became the Prussian provinces of Posen and West Prussia. The Polish policy of the Prussian Government, especially under Bismarck and Bulow, aimed at the extension of these colonies and the expropriation of Polish landowners and peasants at the cost of millions of money. It will, therefore, be impossible to avoid incorporating German settlements in the new Poland.

The German enumerated a number of cases of foreshadowed incorporation which they regarded as particularly hard or inequitable. The province of West Prussia, as a whole, they urged, has a population of 1,700,000, of whom not more than 500,000 are Poles.

In some of the towns to be ceded the population is, according to German statistics, divided as follows: In Gnesdau, out of 26,000, has more than 25,000 Germans. Dirschau has 4000 Germans out of 15,000 inhabitants. In Lissa some 15,000 of the 17,000 inhabitants are Germans. As for Upper Silesia, it has not belonged to Poland for 700 years, and its industrial wealth is primarily due to German enterprise.

Stronghold of Teutonic Knights

Equally or more sensitive points are places on the east bank of the Vistula, like the important industrial and shipping center, Elbing, where the Schichau torpedo-boat yards were situated. Then there are Marienwerder

and the town and castle of Marienburg, which must go, if Poland and not Germany is to command the Vistula, and the very important direct railway line from Danzig through Malawa to Warsaw. The Marienburg, the great red-brick castle which overlooks the Elbe, was built more than 600 years ago as the stronghold and seat of the Teutonic Knights, the hardy and adventurous order which conquered the Baltic lands from the heathen. Since King Frederick William IV, the grand-uncle of the former Kaiser, took the initiative for its restoration, the castle has gradually, up to the present day, been rebuilt and refitted in its ancient form, and is a wonderful historical monument which, apart from its fine architectural features, illustrates the daily life of the militant orders of chivalry.

Altogether the loss of the places which have just been enumerated, and still more that of Danzig and of a continuous territorial connection (were it only along the coast line) with East Prussia, means for the German race the catastrophic close of nearly a millennium of military and political effort. It remains to be seen whether the new democratic Poland, with access to the sea and consequently in touch with the traffic of the world, and its navies, will fulfill the hopes and honorable future. The Baltic will henceforth be an open sea, in reality as well as in international law, and therein lies the best promise of peace and of steady political and economic development for Poland and for Danzig.

CANADIAN SOLDIER AS FARMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News-Office
EDMONTON, Alberta.—Of the 7000 soldier-farmers who will go on the land this spring and summer to run farms of their own, 4000 will be located in the prairie province, says Capt. W. C. C. Innes, director of equipment for the soldier settlement board. Captain Innes prophesies that 100 per cent of the men will make good. Branch offices of the stock equipment branch have been opened in Edmonton and Calgary for the purpose of giving assistance to prospective soldier settlers in the way of information about their necessary purchases of live stock, implements, and lumber. Arrangements have been made with leading manufacturers of farm implements for special rates on their machines. Similar arrangements have been completed with a number of lumber yards for special prices on building supplies. The settler deals direct with these firms on requisition from the board, and gets the same service as the usual retail customer.

HOUSING SCHEMES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Postponement of Housing Bill
Has Caused a Great Deal of
Disappointment in the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The unexpected postponement of the Housing Bill caused a great deal of disappointment in the country, but at the same time there are obvious signs that any attempt to force the building of thousands of houses without a due regard to the amenities urged and approved by all far-seeing people would meet with resistance. If town planning is a long and laborious method, then the method, but not the essential features of town and village planning must be altered. More rows of houses, however improved in detail and appearance, are not what any section of the public requires. The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association have put a national campaign in hand, in order that the public may understand thoroughly the terms of the government to the local authorities. Housing lecture schools are being held up and down the country; an Easter holiday school at Oxford, for example, being one of these arranged for.

Central Control Needed

However much central control and initiative is required, and that it is equally clear that the action of localities must be encouraged, but not taken over. The very essence of successful local administration is based upon the necessity for those who pay the pipe calling the tune and, since it is ignorance and apathy that have left many parts of the country undeveloped and neglected, now is the opportunity for educating the lagged local authorities and ratepayers.

One very important distinction was made in a letter to the press recently by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the pioneer of Letchworth Garden City. He pointed out the difference between a garden city and a garden suburb, the latter being an extension of an existing town, while a garden city is a "new town," what has been before its inception open country, to which industries have been attracted by carefully designed arrangements planned for their benefit and convenience, the whole site being so planned that a large body of workers may live in good cottages with large gardens and so near their work that they are able to go home to their "midday meal." Later he adds the significant words: "the whole town being surrounded by a zone of open country, so as to secure for all time the combined advantages of town and country life."

Land Settlement Bill

It will be a thousand pities if the possibilities already proved in city development should be spoilt by any feverish wish to put up houses. Temporary accommodation would be a far more statesmanlike procedure. Up and down the country housing schemes are receiving great attention and land purchase is proceeding. Many large industries are considering the formation of public utility societies, but, as it is pointed out, some understanding will have to be come to which will protect public-spirited concerns, anxious to house their own workers; from being exploited indirectly by other neighboring factories, who do nothing to assist their workmen in the solution of the housing problem. This, however, is a detail of conditions capable of adjustment.

The Land Settlement Bill, presented by Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, is aimed at facilitating the settlement of ex-service men on the land. The county councils are to provide the small holding and the Board of Agriculture will be given powers to step

in should the county councils fail. How far the public is prepared to receive the proposition that land is to be taken first and compensated for afterward remains to be seen, for it involves difficulties and injustices of many kinds.

The provision of county agricultural committees, which will deal with all questions relating to agriculture is a good idea. There can be no question that the primary necessity is sound agricultural training for the settlers. The training cooperative farms, much on the plan of the few acquired by the Board of Agriculture, would be an excellent system upon which to proceed, only the thing requires speeding up with enthusiasm. At present the whole scheme is too slow and official, but there is the nucleus, and anything that will prevent the taking over of small holdings by men unaccustomed to agricultural life, and thus incompetent to provide adequately for their families, (thereby entailing a limitation of the national food supply), must be encouraged.

FINANCIAL AID FOR BUILDING SOCIETIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Anybody who has knowledge of the work of Public Utility Building Societies cannot but be glad that the government scheme of financial assistance will be extended to their enterprises. In a matter of such magnitude as that of the re-housing of the Nation every possible channel must be made use of, and it is essential that the votaries of every method should be brought into line. It is to private cooperative effort entirely that Great Britain owes the development of the garden city idea, and to a group of far-seeing reformers that legislation has at last stemmed the tide of the ill-planned streets and dingy suburbs that cropped up in numbers 40 and 50 years ago.

The Public Utility Society bids fair to solve that very knotty problem, the housing of industrial workers. When industrial companies build houses for their workers, there is almost invariably difficulty arising from the aversion to what is known as a "tied" house, that is to say that a tenant feels under a certain bondage to his employer from the fact that if he leaves his employ he will also lose his home. If industrial concerns promote the inauguration of utility societies in order to house their workers, the workers themselves as members of their particular society are represented in the conduct of its affairs. Industrial progress and good housing go hand in hand, and it is indisputable that the work already accomplished in co-partnership housing of various kinds shows that this method of solution of the housing problem gives great satisfaction to those who have lived on such estates. There seems to have been no difficulty in obtaining capital in the past, but, as things are at present, it may in some instances be necessary to take advantage of the government offer of a state loan, repayable in 50 years, a loan not exceeding three-quarters of the total cost of the housing scheme in question. In addition to the loan, there is the state subsidy which, whether the capital of the society is borrowed from the government or is subscribed privately, will amount to approximately one-third of the cost of the whole scheme.

There is every provision against such public utility schemes being exploited if the recommendations of the Housing Financial Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction be adopted.

All over the country both private and public bodies are getting to work over their schemes, the government grant being conditional upon the building being carried out within two years, excepting in certain exceptional and well-defined circumstances.



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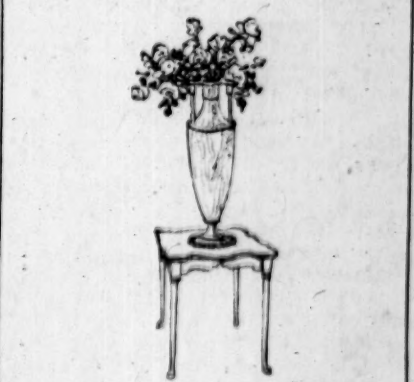
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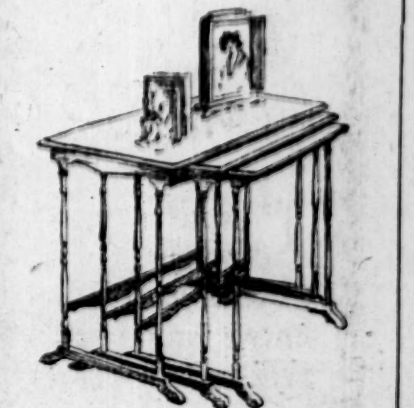
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DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE

Socialist Deputy, Mr. Renaudel, Stirs Chamber by Announcement as to Russian Policy—Demands Recall of Troops

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There was a large attendance at the third sitting of the Chamber of Deputies recently, when the debate on the foreign policy of the government was resumed.

The sitting began with the discussion of an amendment brought forward by Mr. Flandrin, Deputy of the Yonne Department, who asked that the credits for aviation should be reduced by 14,000,000 francs, the government finally accepting a reduction of 10,000,000, as demanded by Mr. Renaudel.

Supports Tzarist Reaction

Mr. Renaudel then initiated a discussion of the policy of the government in Russia, and his arguments were the same as those of the preceding interpellations. He repeated that France was supporting Tzarist reaction in Russia. Then suddenly he reverted to those remarks which had made such a bad impression on the former occasion, and, in spite of his declarations at the beginning of his speech, he even aggravated what Mr. Cachin had said concerning the attitude of certain soldiers in Russia. He declared that it was dangerous to bring the French soldiers into contact with the Bolsheviks. Certain manifestations had taken place at Murmansk and at Odessa. Did the government deny this? He would read them the reports, he said. Hereupon many deputies protested.

Mr. Abrami, Undersecretary of State, now intervened and asked the orator not to proceed any further. He appealed to Mr. Renaudel's political sentiment and loyalty: the country had nothing to gain from the information which Mr. Renaudel proposed to divulge. Every word spoken in the Chamber of Deputies echoed outside it. It was the first time that, in a public sitting of the Chamber one had heard, as the other day, an appeal to discipline. Now Mr. Renaudel spoke of dragging before the public some painful and isolated acts.

Mr. Renaudel, however, persisted. He read some letters from soldiers who complained that the war was still going on in spite of the armistice; that they did not know whom they were fighting; and that they were insufficiently paid and badly fed, and were robbed by the inhabitants.

The Chamber listened, rather amazed at these so-called "serious revelations," which were only the complaints of a few discontented or hot-headed men such as always exist in every regiment, and which must necessarily exist among a considerable mass of men. Mr. Renaudel realized fully that his revelations had missed fire!

Decries Intervention

The speaker then returned to his thesis: he asked the government to abandon all intervention in Russia and to recall the French troops there. He inquired if it were true that General Mangin was to be sent to Russia? Then, after having disavowed bolshevism, Mr. Renaudel stood up for the Bolsheviks. Why did not the government get into touch with the governments of the soviets; why, after having invited the Bolsheviks to go to the island of Prinkipo, had the project suddenly been abandoned? He declared, however, that he was not Bolshevik and that he had even fallen out with a great number of his friends on account of this!

The Socialist Deputy, after having said that the policy of the government was bankrupt, concluded with these words: "If you do not understand the lesson that events are teaching you, take care; take care that the Socialists themselves do not come under the influence of bolshevism. I tell you to introduce democracy amongst the people and to make a moderate peace."

Mr. Abrami, Undersecretary of State, then appeared in the tribune. Immediately a tumult arose on the

ART AND POST-WAR INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

Need for Eliminating Wearisome Repetition in Work Emphasized at New Zealand School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.—"You have set me thinking tonight," said His Excellency the Earl of Liverpool, Governor of New Zealand, in thanking Mr. L. M. Isitt, M. P., for having emphasized the necessity for avoiding sameness and monotony in industry.

The question of wearisome repetition in industrial work was brought up by the prize-giving ceremony in connection with the Christchurch School of Art, when the possibility of settling industrial unrest by the aid of art was mentioned.

Mr. F. G. Gurnsey, acting director of the school of art, said that he hoped employers would visit the school. If they did, he believed they would go away feeling that they had neglected to make use of an institution that would help to solve some of the problems of industrial discontent, problems often arising out of the fact that work had become so machine-like that it awakened no interest in the worker.

"The whole basis of industrial life nowadays is to promote sameness and monotony," asserted Mr. Isitt. He asked how the audience would like to spend their careers year in and year out punching eyelet holes or turning out nuts. Commercialism was a stern taskmaster. They must have efficiency, and it was here that the school of art came in. If their boys and girls could be induced to take an interest in the school, it would open for them a wider outlook, which would be of immense value to the community.

The Earl of Liverpool thought that every word uttered by Mr. Isitt that evening had been true. The war, he said, was not over, but was continuing in various parts of the world, and it was of the worst type—it was fratricidal. In Great Britain at the present time there was class warfare, and he did not think that it would be confined to Great Britain. They were going to let loose a big population, and by this he meant not only soldiers but munition workers and others, who would be turned into other pursuits than those which they had been following during the last four years. It was essential to remember that every class of society had its aspirations, and if this question was to be settled satisfactorily they must not view it from the one side only.

ORAN-TANGIER CABLE REPAIRS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—A reply has been received from the French Foreign Office informing the French Minister in Tangier of a communication which he had received from the Minister of Commerce in Paris concerning the repairing of the cable Oran-Tangier. It was pointed out that the Department of Commerce had given the matter very particular consideration, as it was most anxious to commence this work at once. It was quite true that the reasons which had prevented it from being undertaken during the war had disappeared, but it was also the case in a great many other instances of a similar nature. It was necessary, therefore, to deal first with the most urgent cases, due consideration being paid to the atmospheric conditions which at this time of the year were not very favorable for this class of work. It was further stated that the cable repair ship belonging to the department was occupied at the present time, and had been for some time, with work in the Atlantic, and so on

SALE OF BRITISH WAR FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, England.—An example of the manner in which war factories are being converted to normal requirements is provided by the National Aircraft Engine Factory at Edmonton, which has been purchased by Messrs Straker, Squire, Ltd., automobile manufacturers, for £140,000. These works cost the country £133,000 to build and the disposal board which is entrusted with the sale of all surplus government property can therefore show a profit to the taxpayer of £7000 on the transaction.

"Inasmuch," states the Ministry of Munitions, "as this is the first of our national war factories to be turned over to private enterprise for peace time production, the conditions and circumstances of the sale are of considerable public interest."

"The factory is a new one, constructed within the last two years and comprises a splendid range of buildings of brick and glass, standing on a site of 14 acres. The works adjoin the Edmonton passenger station and are well equipped with railway sidings."

"The purchasers propose to transfer the whole of their manufacturing activities to Edmonton. Their program is to concentrate upon two standard models, a six-cylinder type of fast pleasure car and a four-cylinder commercial chassis suitable for transport work and motor omnibuses."

"The cars will be British-built throughout, and will be fitted with British magnetos. Almost all the engineering work and the whole of the body work will be completed on the premises. The entire factory will be organized on the lines of quantity production from standard jigs and it is anticipated that 5000 workpeople will be continuously employed."

"According to present plans 2000 complete motor vehicles will be produced from the converted factory within the first year of working."

AERIAL FERRIES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Aerial ferries between this city and Coronado are projected by Sydney Chaplin and suitable landing places are now being negotiated for. If present plans work out successfully the project will be extended to other points, and the service cover territory as far north as San Francisco.

CONSUMERS HELP TO SEND UP PRICES

United States Bureau of Fisheries Agent Says People Pass by Good Fish at Low Prices for More Expensive Varieties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Consumers themselves are at least partially to blame for the high price of fish," said H. L. Kelly, agent of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, who is in Boston this week urging people to eat fish. In talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Kelly stated that he was against profiteering, but that many recent experiences had convinced him that the people encouraged it to a certain extent, and he related instances after instance where patrons of the fish markets would not buy fish offered at a low price.

The situation in Boston is especially interesting in view of the fact that 17 fish dealers recently were found guilty of increasing prices unfairly during wartime. This coupled with the government report that the amount of fish in cold storage had increased 77 per cent over last year made it appear a question of importance as to why the government should have a representative urging the people to buy more fish, thereby increasing that business in the face of such a condition.

Mr. Kelly stated that he had been accused of working for the dealers, and he admitted that he did in so far as the urging of people to eat fish resulted in bigger sales of fish; however, a great deal of his time had been spent in telling consumers and showing them by cooking methods, the unsurpassed value of the cheaper fish, and that much of the high cost of certain fish would not continue to hold if they, the consumers, would not persist in believing that any fish marked high is the best, and that any fish marked low is poor and not to be thought of.

PROTEST AGAINST CLASS WAR IDEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—The city auditor has called the attention of the officials of the Standard Oil Company and the Union Oil Company to the fact that they have neglected to include in their tax returns any mention of "solvent credits." Examination of the books of the two concerns resulted in an added assessment of \$150,000. The board of equalization has denied the request of the companies that the assessment be stricken from the tax rolls, and it will have to be paid unless taken into the courts. This is a new departure in taxing and will have a wide effect upon corporations if the decision is upheld.

SOLVENT CREDITS ADD TO TAXATION

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In many cities of the United States where much public criticism has been aimed at high prices on fish, the high prices have been principally upon salmon, halibut, and shad, reported Mr. Kelly. In these cities at the same time the markets displayed numerous fish just as delicious and nourishing, if it were but known, tagged with low figures. But the patrons accustomed to think in prices rather than values thought that salmon, halibut, and shad were the quality fish, created a big

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every-month-in-the-year demand for them; the prices became higher and higher, but the demand did not lessen, for by now the people had come to look with suspicion upon any fish that was marked low.

What is more, continued Mr. Kelly, there was a time when it was considered an insult to call a person a salmon eater, so poorly was it regarded. There are fish which could be easily proven to be worth more than the halibut, the sable for example. And as for the shad, the market for it on the Pacific is so small and the retail price so low, about 10 cents a pound, that 95 per cent of the shad catch is shipped to eastern cities, where after a week's journey with at least some decrease in quality, it often sells for 40 cents a pound.

He also explained that many fish are now selling at a low figure or not in the market at all because of no demand, fish that are equally as good, and in some cases better than those bringing the big price, and that this is so all over the United States. And parts of the fish, such as the cheeks, the roe and neck strips, which are considered the most choice portions by many fish authorities and by fishermen themselves, are regularly thrown away by merchants by the ton because people will not even take the gift of them.

The whiting and the flounder were two fish referred to by Mr. Kelly as examples of kinds that are not eaten to any considerable extent, yet possessing a goodness that most people do not realize, and easily caught in great abundance along the coasts. The whiting is scarcely upon the market at all. The fishermen would be very glad to sell this fish, now often destroying large quantities that get caught in the nets.

In one, western city fish was marked at 8 cents and thereabouts. In a suburb of that city a dealer had the same kind of fish marked 25 cents. When asked what it meant and if the people did not object, he answered that his customers demanded those prices and would not pay anything less. Many places were named by Mr. Kelly where the government or some other public effort had caused a lowering of prices, or special sales of fish had been held offering the prices the people claimed they wanted, but practically all of these sales had been complete failures. Very few would buy.

CROWDER NOT TO RESIGN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

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SOUTH WANTS ITS SHARE OF SHIPS

It Protests Against an Undue Number of Government Vessels Going to Northern Ports by the Shipping Board Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Strong opposition created in the gulf maritime states over the announced plans of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, for selling immediately to private owners the great fleet of merchant vessels built for the board during the war emergency, will be carried into the special session of Congress, according to indications here. Not only is there objection to selling the fleet to private operators at the present time, but southern shipping interests vigorously protest against any negotiations of the government which will result in the trade and shipping interests of the north Atlantic ports obtaining the large number of these ships they are reported to be seeking, and which southern ports believe will be inequitable.

One step in remonstrance will be taken on Monday. It is learned, when representatives of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association and a delegation of United States senators appear before the Shipping Board to demand the equal distribution of these ships among the Nation's ports. Meanwhile Mississippi Valley and gulf maritime interests are demanding that Congress intervene to prevent disposition of the fleet pending allocation.

This demand was made in resolutions forwarded to Mr. Hurley and members of Congress as a result of a meeting of trade, maritime and financial interests in New Orleans this week. This meeting also affirmed the course of the delegates to the convention of the Mississippi Valley Association in Chicago on April 23, who, representing 27 states, protested against the immediate sale of the emergency fleet.

The New Orleans meeting declared that "the present time is inopportune for the general sale of the ships constructed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that these ships could be utilized to build up American foreign trade and allocated on a fair basis to all American ports."

This meeting was called as a result of the receipt of a telegram from R. H. Merrick, president of the Mississippi Valley association, of Chicago, which stated that New York interests alone were striving to obtain 502 of the Shipping Board's vessels.

B. Altman & Co.

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Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Sale of Summer Bed Furnishings

will be a feature of seasonable interest on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The qualities are excellent and the weights suitable for the warm days, now so near at hand.

White Blankets, per pair . . . \$6.75 to 13.50

White Blankets (a limited quantity) cut and bound separately; exceptional value, per pair . . . \$6.00, 7.50 & 9.50

Colored Cotton Blankets, each . . . \$4.25

Comfortables

Figured silkoline, cotton-filled, each . . . \$3.25

Figured mull, cotton-filled, each . . . 4.95

Figured sateen, wool-filled, each . . . 7.50

Dotted mull, wool-filled, each . . . 9.50

Crochet Bedspreads, each . . . 1.95

Dimity Bedspreads (all white, scalloped), each . . . 2.90 to 3.75

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

(scalloped or plain hem)

will be included in this Sale at proportionally low prices.

(Fourth Floor)

Another Sale of American-made Underwear

of dainty lingerie and silk fabrics, has been prepared for Monday.

Although the sizes are not complete in all styles, there is a wide choice of selection.

The values are exceptional

Lingerie Underwear

Nightrobes, . . . \$1.45, 1.95, 2.90, 3.90

Chemises, . . . 1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.75

Envelopes, . . . 1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.90, 3.90

Combinations, . . . 1.25, 1.65, 1.95, 2.75

Corset Covers, . . . 75c., 1.10, 1.25, 1.50

Petticoats, . . . 1.25, 1.95, 2.35, 2.95, 3.90

Drawers, . . . 95c., 1.50, 1.95

Silk Underwear

Nightrobes, . . . \$4.95, 5.90, 10.75

Envelopes, . . . 1.95, 2.95, 3.90, 5.75

Camisoles, . . . 1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.90, 3.75

Knickers, . . . 2.50, 2.95, 3.90

Some of these prices are subject to the War Revenue tax.

(Second Floor)

Tecla Pearls

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Oriental

THE difference between Tecla Pearls and Orientals isn't worth talking about.

But the difference in price is, for it represents a saving of thousands of dollars.

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MICHAELS-STERN CLOTHES

have excellence in style, tailoring and fabrics—all that goes without saying. And underlying these things is value—giving the most for the money—value—for more than a half-century the distinguishing mark of MICHAELS-STERN VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES.

\$25 to \$60



Michaels-Stern
VALUE-FIRST
CLOTHES

SMYRNA RETURNED TO HELLAS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The occupation of Smyrna by Greek forces, naval and military, under a mandate of the allied powers, is the realization of a dream of centuries. For modern Hellas, like the Hellas of the period of Marathon and Salamis, has claimed the right to protect the Greeks of the colonies on the Asia Minor coast. She has undoubted historic rights. Smyrna was an Aeolian colony long before the Christian era. Early in the Seventh Century B. C., however, it was seized by exiles from Colophon, and thus brought into the Ionian League. Its unique situation, which commanded the route from Sardis to the coast, enabled it to develop a rich commerce, but excited the jealousy and aggressions of the Lydian kings. In 546 B. C. the city was destroyed, and it remained little more than a memory until after the Macedonian conquest, when it was destined to rise like a Phoenix from its ashes.

The Crown of Smyrna

Alexander the Great is said to have begun restoring the city, the idea having been suggested to him in a dream by the two Nemeses, who were worshipped at Smyrna. The scheme was carried out by Antigonus, who placed its site partly on the shore a few miles southeast of the old city and partly on the slopes of the rounded hill of Pagus. The beauty of the city, for it was laid out with great magnificence, was frequently praised by the ancients and was celebrated on its coins. Clustering on the low ground it rose picturesquely tier upon tier up the hillsides, displaying everywhere fine buildings, among which was the famous Homerium, in which Homer was worshipped. It was situated on the banks of the River Meles, which flows by the city. Hence the Meles became a sacred stream, while the term "Melesigenes" was applied to the poet. The "crown of Smyrna" seems to have been an epithet applied to the acropolis with its circle of buildings. The city possessed two harbors. The streets were broad, well paved, and laid out at right angles and many were named after temples.

"First of Asia"

There follows, of course, the usual Roman period for Smyrna as for other cities of Asia Minor. The Romans appeared to have treated it with great consideration, and it vied with Ephesus and Pergamum for the title "First of Asia." In 179 A. D., however, it was considerably damaged by an earthquake, and the philosopher, Emperor Marcus Aurelius, helped to restore it. Its pagan period became imperceptibly absorbed in the Christian era. It is mentioned in the Apocalypse as the seat of a Christian church, and is said to have been the scene of the martyrdom of Polycarp, its Bishop.

As one approaches the Middle Ages, he finds Smyrna an integral part of the Byzantine Empire, thereby recovering its Greek character and institutions. By the Eleventh Century, however, the Turk is already on the scene. Under a freebooter named Tschak, it was sacked, and it was ravaged several times later. It was finally rebuilt by the Emperor John Ducas Vatatzes. In the Fourteenth Century, it passed into the hands of the Knights of St. John, but the Mongols under Tamerlane destroyed it. A fourth Smyrna came into existence. Since the early part of the Fifteenth Century it has belonged to the Turks. Two centuries later it became the seat of the provincial factory of the British Turkey Company, as well as of French, Dutch, and other trading corporations. The passages with gates and walls within which most Frank shops in modern Smyrna are a survival of the semi-fortified residences of the European merchants.

The Modern City

The city as it exists today is divided into five quarters: the Moslem quarter, with its numerous minarets and narrow, crooked streets; the Jewish quarter, poor, overcrowded and dirty; the Armenian and Greek quarters, well-built and European in their cleanliness; and the European quarter, with its fine quay, shops, and hotels. Perhaps fully half of the 350,000 inhabitants are Greek, but the principal trade of the district is with Great Britain. Until 1894 the two railways into the interior belonged to British companies; but in 1897 one of the lines passed into the hands of a French syndicate, which virtually effected a junction with the Anatolian railway system.

It may be said of modern Smyrna, which was heavily fortified by allied warships at the beginning of the war, that in all but its government it is a predominantly Christian town. Hence the Turks know it as "glauru Ismir." The large European element includes about 800 British. The greater part of the Europeans live in two adjacent villages, Burnabat and Buja, but their business premises are in the city. The Greeks possess a cathedral of St. Photios.

Ever Admires American College

Smyrna is the headquarters of missions of all denominations. An institution of which Americans may well be proud, is the International College. Speaking indirectly of this College, the notorious Enver Bey once declared that American institutions had rendered Turkey a great service, and had been a source of constant encouragement to him and his compatriots in the work of reform.

The two main industries of Smyrna are that of the manufacture of Smyrna rugs, which are made in the surrounding villages, and the exportation of figs. Their handling and packing—the quantity sometimes exceeds 100,000 camel loads, or some 20,000 tons—give employment to many thousands of men and women during three or four months of each year. The celebrated fig district is the region about

the neighboring Aidin. There are freight cars specially built for the fruit and fitted with shelves, as it is absolutely necessary that the fruit shall not be bruised. From the railway station in Smyrna the figs are conveyed by camel to the bazaar. There are several prominent American fig-packing firms, which sort the figs with the greatest care, packing them in jars or boxes according to the thickness of the skin and the general size of the fruit. Some of the figs of the lower grades are used as a substitute for chlorey.



Looking over Smyrna and the inner harbor from the Upper Town

AMENDMENT TO DRY LEGISLATION

Although Canada Has Prohibition, Provinces Have Right to Decide as to Manufacture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Government will shortly bring down fresh legislation in regard to prohibition. While it ratifies the order-in-council as to the legislation being operative only for one year from date of proclamation of peace, there is one important amendment which reads as follows: "No person shall make or manufacture intoxicating liquor or cause intoxicating liquor to be made or manufactured, within the Dominion of Canada after April 1, 1918; provided, that in case the sale of intoxicating liquor of any class for beverage purposes is permitted in any province, this regulation shall not apply to the manufacture of such intoxicating liquor in such province."

The manufacture of intoxicants comes under Dominion legislation, but the sale has always been the case, is a matter for the provinces to decide. As far as the provinces which are dry are concerned, they will remain dry under federal legislation; no manufacture to the contrary will be permitted. However, the government will not interfere with any province which may decide to go wet. To take a concrete case: The Province of Quebec recently voted in favor of light beer and light wines and the manufacture of these within the province will be permitted. In the same way the government's fresh legislation will not interfere with the Province of Ontario when the referendum is taken, whatever the result may be. The sale of wine and spirits will continue to be allowed in Ontario under the amended legislation.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta—That there are unlimited possibilities in Canada if British capital could be utilized for oil development in the northern part of the province is the statement made by Dr. R. D. McLaren of the University of Saskatchewan when in this city for the purpose of experimenting with the natural gas and its possibilities. Dr. McLaren claims that asphaltic outcroppings in northern Alberta, especially the Peace and Athabasca country, are greater in quantity than all other asphaltic showings in the world. The showings there are so tremendous he claims, that there must be tremendous oil pools underneath. It is estimated that there is sufficient oil in the sands in Alberta to supply the world's demands for 300 years. The resources of Canada are second only to the United States, the country having 17½ per cent of the world's supply of coal. It is essential that British capital should be introduced to develop the resources of Canada in order that economic independence be achieved, and the Dominion take its place in bidding in the world's markets. Dr. McLaren looks to the Industrial Development Association of Alberta to lay the foundation for this economic independence of Alberta.

A QUEBEC CITY GOES DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OUTREMOINT, Quebec—Outremont is to remain a bone-dry city. The retailing of wine and beer, as permitted by the new Quebec license law, following the referendum on the question, will not be permitted within the precincts of what is very largely a residential city, the council having declined to consider the first application for a wine and beer license made under the new provincial law. While the sale of wine and beer is permitted by the provincial law, the municipalities have still the right of local option, and the temperance people are in the large majority in Outremont.

MUSIC

Music in Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The joint recital of Eugene Ysaie and Mischa Elman on the evening of May 11 was an end-of-the-season event which proved as interesting as it was unusual. Joint recitals of pianists are not uncommon, and a few artists of the first rank have made unusual success in "two piano" concerts, as in the case

give two orchestral concerts, two chamber concerts, and one concert with a small orchestra, in the period from next December to the following April. American composers from all parts of the country will be interested in this new idea, for it promises something along the same lines that have helped many French composers to eminence. American composers' works will not be the only compositions to be performed, however, for the endeavor will be to give works of other schools worthy of a hearing, and the broadest eclecticism will govern the choice.

Some compositions of the old masters will also be given. There are other features announced, such as a chorus of about 50 and an orchestra of talented young players who are enthusiastic with a desire to know the best, the rehearsals serving as a school of orchestral playing. There will also be opportunities for soloists to appear. One specially important item for the American composer is this, taken from Mr. Longy's announcement: "All works by American composers played at these concerts, which are of particular worth, will be given a place on the program of the Société Nationale de Musique de Paris. The opportunity thus offered to American composers to take part in the production of their works and to open the way to a European hearing for their production is particularly worthy of attention."

Mr. Longy's idea is one of the best yet advanced for the development of worthy talent in music, creative and interpretative. The success of the plan must depend on the courage, good will and perseverance of those who take the active part.

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—It has lately been proposed that there should be a federation of the various associations connected with the music trade, and a meeting to consider the proposal was held the other day at Messrs. Marshall's piano saloons in Regent Street. Mr. Alexander Dow being in the chair. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Dow spoke strongly as to the value of a federated board to consist of representatives of associations of manufacturers, publishers, wholesale or retail distributors, connected with the music industries of Great Britain and Ireland. Such a federated board, he maintained, might protect and assist the music trade in the United Kingdom in many ways. Among objects which would come within the province of the board the following were named: The conduct of negotiations between British, foreign, and colonial governments in regard to all questions affecting the interests of the music trade; the formation or assistance in the formation of exhibitions of British music industries at home or abroad; assistance by grants in aid, or otherwise, of original research. Suitable premises, said the chairman, would also have to be found in London for the use of the board, and office accommodation for each association related thereto.

By propaganda work in connection with the various existing musical so-

cieties, interest in the art might be stimulated, and any success thus attained could not fail to react beneficially upon the music trade as a whole. Favorable results along these lines had been achieved in the United States of America, and Mr. Dow thought it would be possible to repeat that success in the British Isles. But to do so, the whole-hearted support of all those connected with the music industries would be required. It was not sufficient merely to show good will to the undertaking; financial help and hard work were of the greatest importance. At the outset, said the chairman, some £10,000 would be required as an originating fund, and there ought to be an annual revenue of the same amount. The originating fund should be subscribed by the members of each association, while to provide the yearly income, there should be a small annual subscription, and a contribution on the value of all goods sold to the trade by the manufacturers, publishing, and wholesale houses that were members of the association. After some discussion in which the scheme was criticized in matters of detail, a vote was taken which showed general agreement with Mr. Alexander Dow's proposal.

Mme. Melba reached Liverpool by the Cunard liner Caronia, from New York. With the exception of three concert tours in America, Mme. Melba has spent the last four and a half years at her home in Australia. The great singer is delighted to be in England again, and will make her reappearance at Covent Garden during the forthcoming opera season. Her first big concert is to be given in the Albert Hall on May 11, when the public are looking forward to hearing her in some of their old favorites. By her singing Mme. Melba has raised £100,000 for the Red Cross Society during the war period, and for her splendid services the Order of Dame Commander of the British Empire was lately conferred upon her by the King.

That mightiest choral work ever written, as Sir Hubert Parry calls Bach's Mass in B minor, was recently heard in Manchester for the sixth time at the Hallé concerts. The reason why this work makes such a supreme appeal is given by that distinguished writer in the following words: "Bach, though using the same Latin words as were employed in the Roman Church, took them to heart with a depth of earnestness which was essentially Teutonic. And this attitude was the ultimate source of the unique qualities of the work as a whole; for as an example of the setting of the mass it stands quite alone, even Beethoven's great mass appearing artificial and operatic by comparison."

On this occasion Sir Thomas Beecham was to have conducted, and it is certain that, had he been able to be at the desk, his reading of the score would have provoked lively interest and a wealth of discussion. In his place Mr. Hamilton Harty interpreted Bach's music with sureness and dignity, though occasionally his eagerness made one feel that a slower tempo would have been more desirable. In the "Laudamus Te" the solo violin part was played by Mr. Catterall with all a true artist's sensitiveness. Miss Caroline Hatchard and Miss Ethel Peake sang admirably, and no better combination could well be imagined. As for Mr. Radford and Mr. Heather, they wonderfully realized the true import of the music. As the result of careful training, the choir sang with sustained beauty; the "Sanctus," without question the greatest chorus in the whole work, was magnificently rendered.

It may not be unprofitable to turn to Mr. Arthur Johnstone's account of the first performance of the B minor mass by the Hallé Choir in 1901, under what he calls Dr. Richter's "irresistible generalship." He says that the work was carried through to a brilliantly successful issue. But laying stress upon Bach's tendency to throw all the weightier eloquence of a sacred composition into the chorus—a solo or duet being treated as a delicate interlude—he observes that all the ornate and elaborate passage work in the "Sanctus" was very trying to the choir, and that they showed signs of exhaustion in the ensuing "Hosanna." Nothing of the sort was noted at the present performance, and in comparing the two concerts, it is interesting to observe that Mr. R. H. Wilson was the choirmaster on both occasions.

THEATERS

"Business Before Pleasure" in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Business Before Pleasure," comedy by Montague Glass and Jules Eckart Goodman, presented at the Savoy Theater, London, by A. H. Woods. The cast: Abe Potash, Augustus Yorke, Mawruss Perimutter, Robert Leonard, Rosie Potash, Vera Gordon, Ruth Perimutter, Ruth Gates, Keith MacDonald, Ted W. Gibson, Miss Cohen, John C. Hickey, Helen Stanton, Robert Blanchard, Louis Morrell, Sam Pemberton, James T. Ford, Lionel Brandon, Wilfrid Claire, Victor Curzon, John C. Hickey, Ralph Nevill, Jack C. Grey, Rita Sismondi, Julia Bruns, Harry Casey, W. W. Wilson, J. J. Crabbe, Royal C. Stout, Samuel Feder, James Woodford Ray, Policeman, John Horan.

LONDON, England—To make the same joke three times to the same audience is a risky thing. But the Potash and Perimutter joke has again hit the mark at its third bid for laughter in London at the Savoy Theater.

This time their instigator, Mr. Montague Glass, assisted by Mr. Jules E. Goodman, has presented them in the film business, and the cloak and suit trade with which they made their fame, except for little Potash's regrets when things look black, might never have existed.

But the milieu matters little, just let us have any medium that will give Messrs. Augustus Yorke and Robert Leonard full play to their remarkable gifts, and success will be assured. The more one sees of these "duettists," the more one realizes that they are more than mere back-chat artists, they are genuine actors of character.

Mr. Leonard's Acting

To watch Mr. Leonard's face run through a whole gamut of expression—mirth, scorn, contempt, anger, patience, dignity, courage, and courtesy, following often quickly on each other, with tone and action to match, is one of the finest studies in stage art any aspirant could desire.

Potash is, on the whole, a more subdued character, his normal attitude being one of pathetic apprehension, though he can be as volcanic as his partner when occasion arises—and vastly more mulish. Oh, that insurmountable obstinacy on which his partner pours such an avalanche of scorn and mockery! Sometimes it melts, sometimes it only hardens. Often it hides some simple little moral purpose which no one is quicker to uphold, when the tornado of words has blown over, than the bigger and more practical partner.

In "Business Before Pleasure" they have the best of opportunities. For starting on a new line gives them the chance of one abusing the other when something goes wrong, and each claiming the idea when things come right—as only Abe and Mawruss can. A play that has a good beginning is half way to favor. The new piece amuses at once.

In the Film Business

Our friends are trying a film of which members of their families are the players and the admiring audience as well. But, alas, the partners soon find out that Yiddish economy is not for the film business. No producers will touch their goods. So on the advice of an expert they reluctantly consent to a loan of some hundred thousand dollars and to engage a star lady at a figure that would have bought their whole suit business. Though the lady is technically a "vampire" in film talk, she is good at heart, and when Abe and Mawruss discover that Blanchard the banker's interest in their firm was not a purely business one, they insult him to his face, despite his threat to foreclose the loan on which they seem to depend.

But Rita, "the vampire," comes to the rescue and puts her ample means at the firm's disposal.

In carrying out their resolution to protect Rita in a practical manner—which involved a motor car race into the country, shown on a film, and an escape in a burning cottage—the green-eyed monster visits Mrs. Potash. But he was of such a pale green that even she did not believe very long in him. How could she think guile of one whose heart is so tender that when three bad actors on trial recite the same scenes he weeps copiously at each? But the plot counts little except where it plays up to the chief protagonists.

"Business Before Pleasure" scores because every scene draws them out, if not always in a new vein, in a manner that further endears them to their English public. Laughter rattled in the audience through every scene, often hiding much of the dialogue. But that can be excused, for a "P. and P." play is a thing you go to again, and perhaps again, to hear what might have been missed the first time. The chief players were well served by most of the cast. Miss Vera Gordon made an admirable Mrs. Potash, quite the best part for his wife Abe has had so far. Miss Julia Bruns, who was in the first play of the series, played the "vampire," Rita, with sincerity, but a certain frigidity in the opening scene. Perhaps it was the astonishing black dress. The other players did their part with a dash that carried the piece along at that pace which seems inevitable to anything connected with film fun.

APRIL SHIPMENTS OF COAL INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Shipments of anthracite coal from the mines during April amounted to 5,224,715 tons, an increase of 1,285,908 tons over those of March, but 1,143,658 tons less than in April of last year. As compared with shipments of April, 1917, those of last month showed a decrease of less than 370,000 tons, according to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, which accounts for the decrease in last month's shipments below those of 1918 by the difference in weather conditions and the speeding up of war-time production.

VANCOUVER'S ENEMY ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—At a gathering of representatives of the soldiers' and industrial organizations of the city held in Mayor Gale's office, the Mayor was authorized to address a letter to Sir Thomas White, acting Premier, Ottawa, pointing out the gravity of the situation created in this city through the dismissal of hundreds of enemy aliens in order to provide employment for returned soldiers. It was pointed out that these aliens, who are losing their jobs all over the Province, are flocking into Vancouver, thus seriously aggravating the unemployment problem here. While there was no quarrel with the sentiment in favor of their dismissal, the government was asked to make provision for these men until their deportation could be arranged. It is estimated that there are over 500 enemy aliens in this city, and the number is increasing steadily.

JEWS DEMAND PROTECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Nearly 2000 Jews assembled in this city to lodge protests against the anti-Semitic persecutions in Poland and unanimously carried a resolution asking "the Prime Minister of Canada attending the Peace Conference to appeal on behalf of the suffering Jews in that country."

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MINISTER TELLS OF FINNISH CONDITIONS

Mr. Saastamoinen Declares the Mannerheim Government Has Restored Stable Conditions and Stands for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The government of Finland, having now been recognized by both Great Britain and the United States, has restored stable internal conditions, and has a standing army of 30,000 ready and willing to move against the Russian Bolsheviks, according to Armas Saastamoinen, Minister from Finland to the United States, who has just arrived in this city.

In an interview granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday Mr. Saastamoinen deprecated the reports now being published in liberal organs in this country to the effect that the Mannerheim Government in Finland was founded on oppression of the people and was reactionary and opposed to their interests.

Mr. Saastamoinen said, for instance, that it was nothing short of calumny to charge that the Mannerheim Government had caused wholesale executions. The forces that gathered under Mannerheim, he said, represented the real democracy of Finland, and they realized bolshevism was not democracy, but another and an extreme form of aristocracy.

White Guard's Work

In fighting bolshevism, Mr. Saastamoinen said, the White Guard under Mannerheim not only had preserved Finland for the true democracy for which for years it had been known throughout the world, but also had balked the plans of Russian imperialists who aimed, through placing Russian officers in command of the Bolsheviks in Finland, to regain control of that country for Russia. The Finnish Minister explained why the White Guard had turned to Germany for arms and ammunition, leading up to this explanation with a review of affairs in Finland from 1917 on:

"The revolution had very deep roots. For 20 years the country had been overrun by Russian agents and the Russian military. Many of us, who were loyal to our best traditions of democracy, were sent to Siberia. This unjust rule created the feeling that something good in government could come only after everything had been destroyed. This led large masses to radical socialism or bolshevism. The March, 1917, revolution produced great unrest in Finland. For weeks the people saw the Russian soldiers in Finland killing their officers, and the people were infected by this action. When the second Russian revolution came, Finnish soil had been prepared for it, and when Trotsky and Lenin asked our Socialists to join them many of them did.

Finns Naturally Radicals

"Finns are naturally radicals. It is ridiculous to have to prove that they are democrats. It is strange to think that in a parliamentary country, first to adopt universal suffrage, owning one-third of the land and most of the railroads, with the cities owning the street railways and with the country's school system one of the best in the world; it is strange to think that such rebellion could have broken out in such a country. But it was the Russian influence that ran amuck.

"In the summer of 1917 the radicals caused great strikes, especially on the farms. In the autumn the strikes became more menacing. The radicals

formed battalions with the Russian soldiers and raided country districts, arresting town officers, jailing and mistreating them. Nobody was safe. All democratic ideals were overthrown.

"Then, under the influence of the Russians, they formed the Red Guard, with regular military units, extremely well armed and with the rest of the population absolutely at their mercy. The Socialist leaders advised their people against the Red Guard, but they lost command over the masses and many of them joined the Red Guard.

Regular Campaign Opened

"In January, 1918, they opened a regular campaign, with between 40,000 and 50,000 Russians, all armed. The other elements refused to the last to believe that civil war was possible. Although advised to leave, only four members of the government left for Helsinki, and they stayed until the last moment before the date of the campaign's opening, Jan. 21. In Helsinki we had to fight for our lives, with the meager weapons we had, against superior numbers.

"In the southern part of Finland, where the Russian troops were, the Reds soon overthrew the government. In the north, with few Russian troops against us, we were able to make a longer stand, finally capturing the Russians, between 5000 and 6000, with arms and ammunition. That gave us a start. The people rose magnificently to support us. They knew it was their last chance to fight for the liberation of Finland, to save both themselves and their misled countrymen.

More Materiel Needed

"There comes the question, why did we turn to Germany for arms and ammunition? After our first success, we needed more materiel and we turned to our next door neighbors, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. We asked them to sell us arms, not a very large quantity, but they refused, because they were afraid, I should say, of their own Bolsheviks. We then asked them if they would allow us to transport arms across their territory if we bought them somewhere else, and they refused this also, for the same reason. I think, but at the same time they showed us great sympathy and cordiality.

"We had then no choice but to turn to Germany for help. The real meaning of the German military help was that their fleet compelled the Russian Bolsheviks to withdraw the Russian fleet from Finnish harbors, and drove the Russian militia from the strong forts along our coast. Let me emphasize that we entered into no agreement for this help, and for the arms and ammunition, which laid us under any obligations to Germany. We had to have these things to preserve our Nation. We disliked the Germans as we did the Russians, but our democracy had to be reestablished."

Mannerheim in Stockholm

Mr. Saastamoinen said it was not true that Mannerheim had been unable to visit Stockholm because of antipathy against him there; in fact, Mannerheim had gone there and had been cordially received. That Mannerheim and his followers had executed thousands of persons was "purest invention." He had always been strongly pro-Ally. Persons who had murdered wantonly were executed, but only after a fair legal trial. It should not be forgotten that the Russian Bolsheviks aimed to make Finland their military base in operations against the Scandinavian countries. The Mannerheim Government had prevented the spread of bolshevism westward and the Finnish troops were now ready to fight against the Bolsheviks again if necessary. There were many Americans in Finland; they knew the facts and no doubt their reports helped to give impulse to Washington's recognition of the Mannerheim Government.

The Minister appealed to Americans as a true democrat, he said. He was not a member of the aristocracy, but

was a business man who had fought for his life against the Reds, and who now came to the United States, as a patriot, to ask for fair play for his people and government. That people, he urged, were democratic. To say that the Mannerheim Government was reactionary was untrue. It had already bought two big companies, covering chemical, sawmill, paper, pulp, and mechanical manufacturing. That showed how the government was standing. The cooperative-store movement was spreading and the people were contented under the new régime. The government represented the poor as well as the rich, and it should be remembered that in Finland these two classes were closer together economically than in some other countries.

Mr. Saastamoinen again warned Americans to disregard what he called the many untruths being told about his government and people and to look upon the Finnish situation with a true sense of justice.

RETURN OF WIRES TO BE ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Provisions have been agreed to by Republican senators for putting an end to government control and operation of the telegraph and telephone systems in the United States.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, who has been leading the fight against the control and operation of the wire facilities by the Postmaster General, at a conference yesterday decided to urge Congress to pass a bill turning the wire systems back to their private owners at midnight on July 31. Senator Kellogg will have charge of the measure. The tentative draft of the bill provides that any financial or other disputes arising between the owners and the government as the result of the federal government's operation of the wires, are to be settled on a fair basis in court after their return.

SOFT DRINK PLANT SEIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—At the request of federal revenue agents, the plant of the National Fruit Products Company, valued at \$250,000, has been seized and closed by Stanley Trezevant, United States marshal. The plant distills soft drinks and internal revenue agents suspect that the company has violated the laws limiting the alcoholic content of the products sold. Quantities of mash were seized, together with 500 barrels of sirup and vinegar. Final action awaits the analysis by a chemist.

CURB PRODUCE MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis curb markets that proved so successful last year have been reopened for the summer by the municipality. Farmers from a radius of 20 miles bring in their produce. Last year more than \$500,000 worth of foodstuffs were sold in this way.

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RECOGNITION OF FINLAND OPPOSED

Omsk Government, Through Its Foreign Office, Protests Action Modifying Legal Status of Part of Russian Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Russian Embassy here has received from Foreign Minister Sazonoff of the Omsk Government, a copy of the protest presented by him in Paris against the recognition of Finland by the United States and Great Britain. The message is as follows:

"The British Government and the Government of the United States having, on May 5, recognized the independence of Finland, the Russian political conference in Paris protests before the powers against the decision modifying, without the consent of Russia, the legal status of a part of its territory, and emphasizes the strategic importance of Finland in the defense system of the western frontiers of Russia.

(Signed) "SAZONOFF."
The Sazonoff message was explained here by a Russian authority, who said: "There is no doubt that during the old régime in Russia the attitude of the government toward Finland was, in many respects, unjust; but one of the very first things that the Provisional Government did was to guarantee to Finland its Constitution and its former relationship with Russia. The Provisional Government promised to reform the whole situation regarding Finland, granting to it as much independence as might be possible without jeopardizing its strategic importance to the Russian defensive system.

Admiral Kolchak, speaking in Omsk as the responsible head of government, assured the autonomous development of all nationalities comprising Russia.

"Following upon the first provisional government came the Bolsheviks and the Finnish Red Guard, supported by the Bolsheviks, which increased the ill feeling of the Finns against the Bolsheviks, the Finns confusing the Bolsheviks with the Russians.

"The Russians represented by the Omsk Provisional Government and the Paris Conference, in a declaration concerning the various nationalities of Russia, emphasized willingness to grant the rights necessary for the cultural and other needs of all, but

declared with equal emphasis that these questions could only be solved by the Russian people themselves through their constituent assembly, and that such measures could not be taken until there is established a national Russian government. There is a question of economic relations which will always bind Russia and Finland together, and also the all-important question of Russia's strategic defense. Finland is only about 20 miles from Petrograd. On the Finnish shores, the Russian defensive system comprises naval bases and fortifications for the protection of the Finnish Gulf, as well as Russia."

PRESIDENT PRAISES THE SALVATION ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Although the actual drive for funds does not begin until Monday, the Boston and New England campaign for the Salvation Army already is well under way and with the personal endorsement of President Wilson in a cablegram received by Col. Adam Gifford, in charge of Salvation Army activities in New England, The President said: "I am very much interested to know that the Salvation Army is about to enter into a campaign for a sustaining fund. I feel that the Salvation Army needs no commendation from me. The love and gratitude it has elicited from the troops is a sufficient evidence of the work it has done, and I feel that I should not so much commend it as congratulate it."

On Boston Common this afternoon at 1 o'clock the Misses Gladys and Irene McIntyre, two Salvation Army workers who served in France with the Yankee division, and were cited for bravery under fire, will be presented with their citations. Sunday afternoon at Tremont Temple the two sisters will tell the story of their work. Governor Coolidge, Mayor Peters, and military and naval officers will speak. Among the events for next week will be noonday rallies each day on Boston Common. Boston's quota in the drive is \$400,000, and that of New England, \$3,000,000.

RAILROAD NEEDS IN MEXICO URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Don Angel Lagarda, who has been appointed Mexican commercial commissioner to South America, and who had previously been designated to make a thorough study of the commercial resources and needs of the public, has rendered a report which

ascribes to the management of the railways in Mexico responsibility for the unsatisfactory economic situation prevailing in that country, according to advices received through official channels.

During his investigations he made a point of consulting with the various chambers of commerce of the cities of Mexico. Among others he transmits the report of the Chamber of Commerce of Torreon, which says:

"We are persuaded that the principal obstacle to the return of the country to normal conditions, and consequently to a state of progress, is the inadequacy of railway service. This matter, always of the greatest importance to any country, is of special significance here, on account of Mexico's great territorial extent, its geographical configuration, and its scanty population.

"We are informed that the Executive is giving this matter just now his undivided attention. In our district agriculture, industry, and commerce are being sacrificed in order to benefit a few favored individuals, who are thus able to realize tremendous profits at the expense of the general public. These persons have made a contract with the railway management which gives them absolute control of the movement of all cars, with the result that the distribution of agricultural products, for example, corn, which is brought from the State of Durango, is entirely in their hands."

LIMITED SUFFRAGE ATTACKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The State Anti-Suffrage Association has renewed, in Supreme Court, its attack upon the limited suffrage law passed by the 1917 Legislature, and which is now in force. The suffragists were able, after a long fight, to secure an injunction restraining the law from going to a referendum at the 1918 election, by showing fraud and forgeries in the circulation of petitions and signatures.

PUBLIC ORDER AND PROSPERITY

Former Is Necessary for the Latter's Prevalence, Says Columbia University President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

UTICA, New York.—Discussing "The Foundations of Prosperity," before the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declared prosperity to lie all about us, its foundation being public security, public order and public satisfaction. Said he: "Unless a nation feels itself secure from outside attack, it cannot devote its energies undividedly to economic, social and moral advance. Unless a nation is conscious of its power to preserve order within its own boundaries and to enforce the laws, as well as in all such action to appeal successfully to the sober judgment of the people for support, it cannot hope to be prosperous. Unless a nation is successful in providing ways and means by which the normal and honorable hopes and ambitions of its people may be reasonably satisfied, it will be confronted by a constant unrest and a turbulence which hold prosperity in check."

Mr. Butler asserted that the world has been long in a state of unstable equilibrium, due to the operation of two sets of powerful forces, one political, the other economic.

Referring to the menace of bolshevism, he declared if any nation is to be prosperous, bolshevist forces must be overthrown.

SUFFRAGE PLANK ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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| Wesleyan | 212 |
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| Dartmouth | 112 |
| Bates | 112 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hermann Brockmann '19, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology won the singles championship of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, here Friday on the dirt courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, when he defeated W. N. Barron '20, also of the institute, in straight sets 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Brockmann was runner up in the tournament a year ago, when he was eliminated by E. H. Hendrickson '19, of Amherst College, but this season the Tech man reversed the results, and defeated the title-holder in the semi-final round. Barron, his opponent and team mate, won the right to compete in the advanced round by defeating E. M. Purinton '19 of Bates College earlier in the week.

The M. I. T. captain was in good form, while Barron appeared to have trouble in finding his game. Only at intervals during the match did Barron display any of the real good tennis which enabled him to win through to the finals. The winner used rare judgment in varying his style of attack throughout the three sets, constantly keeping his opponent seeking a new means of defense.

The new champion's over-head strokes were well under control while his drives and service lacked nothing of championship caliber. Brockmann scored many points on his passing shots to the side lines, shots which Barron seemed unable to cover on, or to prevent. With a degree of accuracy which he showed only in his match with Hendrickson, Brockmann drove his opponent's offerings to the base line, time after time, affording Barron no chance to play the net game in which he is at his best, while the Tech tennis captain handled the resulting lobs with ease.

Often during the match, with two points or more against him, Barron would tighten and bring the score to deuce, only to lose the game after a brilliant rally. The score by points is as follows:

| First Set | Second Set | Third Set |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Brockmann 4-4 4-4 2-3 4-3-38-46 | Barron 4-5 0-2 4-5 0-3-32-41 | Brockmann 2-4 7-1 8-7 4-3-41-46 |
| Barron 4-5 0-2 4-5 0-3-32-41 | Brockmann 2-4 7-1 8-7 4-3-41-46 | Barron 4-5 0-2 4-5 0-3-32-41 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The stewards of Henley Regatta, at a recent meeting held at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, discussed the conditions under which the term "amateur" should be held on July 4 and 5.

HENLEY RACES FOR ALLIED OARSMEN

It was decided that the Allied eights and fours should be open to any crew of amateur oarsmen, who previous to Nov. 11, 1918, served in the navy, army, or air force of any country which fought for the allied cause. An important decision was arrived at in regard to the amateur status. The definition is to be that of the authority governing amateur rowing in the country which each crew represents, as it existed on Aug. 4, 1914. Entries must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the captain of the crew that each man is an amateur according to the definition concerned.

The senior eights and fours and the fixed seat eights and fours are to be open to any crew of amateur oarsmen from the United Kingdom, who are members of the navy, army, or air force, or are members of any amateur rowing club with headquarters in the United Kingdom. The pair oars and sculls are to be open to any amateur oarsman of the allied countries. With the exception of the fixed seat eights and fours and the public school crews, which will be over a mile course, the usual Henley course will be rowed. The general rules of the regatta have been reviewed and revised to meet the special circumstances of the occasion, and it was decided that the agreements of the committee of management with the Association of Hungarian Rowing Clubs and the Deutscher Ruder Verband should be canceled.

CITIZENSHIP FOREVER DENIED

JAMESTOWN, New York—Fifteen residents of Jamestown were forever denied citizenship in the United States by order of Justice Charles B. Wheeler in the Supreme Court yesterday. They are all men of Swedish birth who had taken out first naturalization papers before war with Germany. Then they forewore allegiance to the United States in order to escape the draft.

BRENTFORD IS TITLE WINNER

Make Championship of London Association Football Secure by Defeating Fulham on April 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Brentford, as has been expected for some weeks, made the championship of London association football secure on April 12, by the result of their match with Fulham, whom they completely outplayed and finally defeated by 5 goals to 0. The London Combination leaders were on their own ground, and with a strong team in the field, went into action straight away, but did not score till after half an hour's play. Sergeant-Major Cock filled the center forward position and scored three goals, one of them from the "prone position" on the ground. Two of these were obtained in the first half, the other in the second. T. McGovern and H. A. White adding to the total before the final whistle.

Brentford have played 34 matches during the present season, winning 19 of them, and losing six, nine being left drawn. The team has scored 90 goals in these 34 games and has had its defense penetrated on 42 occasions. The total number of points to the team's credit is 47 up to date, with the next club, Woolwich Arsenal, six behind. Much of the scoring power in the Brentford team is the result of the ability of the center forward and inside right, Cock and White, who have performed on occasion brilliant feats of individual play and throughout have maintained a high standard of consistency. The center man has 30 goals to his credit in combination games for this club, while his colleague is only one or two short of that figure.

Among other notable scorers in association football is Bob Whittingham, recently returned to Chelsea, his former club. He figured in the team on Saturday against the Crystal Palace eleven, and obtained one of the goals, bringing his season's total to well over 20. Chelsea won by 3 to 0, but the strengthening of the forward line by the return of Whittingham, has come too late in the season to make much difference to the club's position in the competition table until next season, when Chelsea will figure in the First Division football. As already mentioned, the runners-up in the combination are Woolwich Arsenal. On Saturday they were without several of their best players, and could only make a draw with Clapton Orient, one of the weakest teams in London, at the present time. The clock, however, was not so serious for the Arsenal as it would have been if Fulham had been successful against Brentford. Fulham, the third club in the table, are followed by West Ham, who by the odd goal in five managed to beat Millwall on Saturday before a crowd of 20,000. Queen's Park Rangers, by the same score, got the verdict against Tottenham Hotspurs, this completing the London program. London Combination standing April 12:

| Club | W | D | L | For | Ag | Pts |
|----------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Brentford | 19 | 6 | 9 | 90 | 42 | 47 |
| The Arsenal | 18 | 5 | 11 | 79 | 54 | 41 |
| Fulham | 17 | 5 | 12 | 68 | 52 | 39 |
| Chelsea | 16 | 6 | 12 | 62 | 49 | 38 |
| Queen's Pk. | 14 | 13 | 7 | 66 | 55 | 37 |
| Crystal Palace | 14 | 12 | 11 | 65 | 56 | 35 |
| Tottenham H. | 14 | 11 | 14 | 64 | 67 | 34 |
| Millwall | 14 | 10 | 15 | 46 | 68 | 31 |
| Woolwich | 14 | 10 | 16 | 46 | 63 | 28 |
| Clapton Orient | 2 | 6 | 26 | 31 | 119 | 10 |

Preston North End maintained their position at the head of the Lancashire table by defeating Burnley 1 goal to 0. The surprise of the day was Everton's defeat by Stockport by the same score. Everton won the main competition, but since the subsidiary competition began they have not been by any means so successful. Liverpool were at Southampton where they won 2 to 0. The remaining results among Lancashire clubs were:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Blackpool 5, Blackburn Rovers 1 |
| Stoke 1, Manchester City 1 |
| Bury 2, Rochdale 0 |
| Manchester United 2, Burnley 0 |

The football in the Midland section showed a remarkably small total of goals as the result of the six games played. The biggest total was four, obtained at Leeds, where the City team beat the strong Bradford combination by 3 goals to 1. No goals were scored at Bradford where the City had an engagement with Huddersfield Town. Coventry and Leicester got one each against Hull and Notts Forest, and Birmingham and Grimsby overcame Notts County and Lincoln City, 2 to 1. The league standing April 12:

| Club | W | D | L | For | Ag | Pts |
|---------------|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|
| Preston N.E. | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Liverpool | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 |
| Bolton | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Manchester U. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Manchester O. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Blackpool | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 |
| Rochdale | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Oldham A. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Burnley | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Stockport C. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Leeds City | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Blackburn R. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Bury | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| Stoke | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Port Vale | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Southport | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |

MIDLAND SECTION

| Club | W | D | L | For | Ag | Pts |
|-----------------|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|
| Leicester Fosse | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Birmingham | 3 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Sheffield Utd. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| Huddersfield | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| Grimsby Town | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Coventry City | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Notts County | 4 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| Tull City | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Portsmouth | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 |
| Barrow | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Rotherham C. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| Sheffield Wed. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Lincoln City | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Bradford City | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Nottingham F. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 7 |

ARMY ATHLETES GATHER IN PARIS

One Hundred and Fifty Members of the American Army of Occupation Are Training for Big Track Meet

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—One hundred and fifty athletes of the American army of occupation will leave Cologne tomorrow for Paris to train for the American expeditionary force track championships.

The party includes Sergeant O'Brien, who recently did the 100-yard dash in 10.8; Corporal Ineson, of the Millrose A. C., New York, a quarter and half-mile; Private William McGurn, of the University of California, shotput and javelin thrower, and Sergeant C. G. Higgins, of the University of Chicago, javelin thrower. Rumania will enter teams in the horsemanship contest, boxing events, soccer, rifle and pistol shoots, fencing and in nearly all track events of the inter-allied games. Captain Eremie of Rumania, who was runner-up in the tennis championships at Ostend in 1908, and Chevalier Debouan, the Belgian player who defeated him, are entered in the inter-allied tennis matches. One hundred and fifty Rumanian soldier athletes are expected in Paris shortly to prepare for the inter-allied games and to study American, British, and French games so that they may take them back to Rumania.

Plan for Army Team.

Leading College and Club Athletes to Be Sent to Paris Meet

NEW YORK, New York—Plans are being rapidly completed for the formation of a team of army athletes, which will be sent from this country to augment the American entries in the inter-allied games to be held in France, June 22 to July 6. The team will leave about June 9 and will complete training after joining the main combination at Joinville-le-Pont, near Paris, about a week before the opening of the games.

Owing to the lack of time try-outs cannot be held. In place of this method every army camp, students' army training corps and Amateur Athletic Union district has been requested to name one or more eligible athletes and from this roster a team of at least 50 will be selected. Privates and officers of the army or students' army training corps men inducted into the army, are alone eligible, regardless of whether they served abroad or have been mustered out since the armistice.

The team will travel in a body going and coming and will be in military uniform and under strict military discipline throughout the entire trip and competition. The final selection will not be made until a few days before the date of sailing. Among the prominent college and club athletes who are eligible as the result of service are a number of American record holders or stars in both track, field, and swimming events. The list as it stands includes:

W. W. Oler Jr., former Yale varsity track captain and high broad jumper; L. C. Scudder, former University of Pennsylvania middle-distance runner; Binga Diamond, former University of Chicago middle-distance runner and Western Conference quarter-mile record holder; Nick Gionkopulos, distance runner of the Amateur Athletic Association; Leonidas, former Colby College and Harvard University hurdler; Lieut. Thomas Lennan, former University of Pennsylvania runner; G. A. Brown, United States javelin throwing champion; Lieut. C. B. Buck, Chicago Athletic Association and United States pole-vaulting champion; Lieut. J. H. Berry, former University of Pennsylvania distance runner; Thomas Campbell, University of Chicago and United States half-mile champion; F. S. Davis, University of Pennsylvania sprinter; M. R. Gustafson, University of Pennsylvania middle-distance star; James Hennigan, former United States cross-country champion; Lieut. R. W. Harwood, Harvard University star pole vaulter; Lieut. Meredith House, former Lehigh Stanford Junior University star hurdler; Lieut. F. W. Kelly, formerly of the University of Southern California and present 100-meter Olympic hurdle champion; Clifton Larson, Brigham Young University high jumper; Lieut. J. G. Loomis, Chicago Athletic Association star hurdler, jumper and sprinter; J. E. Murphy, University of the University of Pennsylvania and Intercollegiate A. A. A. 440-yard and 880-yard record holder; Carl Rice, University of Kansas high jumper; Lieut. E. L. Simpson, formerly of the University of Missouri and present world's record holder for the 120-yard high hurdles; C. J. Stout, University of Chicago middle-distance runner; W. H. Taylor, famous standing high and broad jumper; S. G. Landers, University of Pennsylvania pole vaulter, and Fred Pollard, former Brown University hurdler.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Aston Villa by 5 goals to 2, April 12, in an association football game in the Midland Victory League. Derby County defeated West Bromwich Albion 1 to 0, the same day.

In the Northern Victory League, April 12, four association football games were played. On the winning side were Darlington, Newcastle United, South Shields, and Sunderland, opposed to Scotswood (1 to 0), Durham (2 to 0), Middlesbrough (3 to 1), and Hartlepool (2 to 0).

Gault, the Everton forward, has scored 39 goals during the present football season. Glennell, his partner, not being far behind with 29. Before the season ends there is ample time to put on a few more.

In the cup-ties for the Belfast Gold Cup, April 12, association football games were played between Belfast United and Cliftonville, Linfield and Belfast Distillery and between Celtic and Glentworth. The United won by 2 goals to 1. Linfield won, 3 to 1, and the other game was a goal-less draw.

ONLY ONE GAME IN THE AMERICAN

The Chicago White Sox Take Friday's Encounter With the Boston Red Sox, 7 to 4

| Club | W | L | P.C. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 14 | 5 | .736 |
| New York | 8 | 4 | .667 |
| Cleveland | 11 | 6 | .647 |
| Boston | 8 | 8 | .500 |
| Washington | 8 | 8 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 10 | .375 |
| Detroit | 5 | 12 | .294 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 10 | .230 |

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 7, Boston 4
All other games postponed

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis
New York at Cleveland
Philadelphia at Chicago
Washington at Detroit

CHICAGO DEFEATS RED SOX

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Boston Red Sox got ahead of the White Sox here Friday by collecting three runs in the first inning. The local team came back with four runs in the second and by superior hitting collected three more runs, winning 7 to 4. The score:

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Boston | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 2 |

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Caldwell and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

COLLEGES RACE FOR CHILDS CUP

Columbia, Princeton, and Pennsylvania Meet on Carnegie Lake in Triangular Regatta

PRINCETON, New Jersey—One of the famous college regattas of the season is scheduled to take place on Carnegie Lake this afternoon, when the varsity eights of Princeton University, Columbia University, and the University of Pennsylvania meet in a triangular regatta for the Childs cup, one of the most famous rowing trophies of the United States.

The University of Pennsylvania is now holding the trophy, having won it in 1918 for the first time since 1884, and as a result rowing is attracting much attention from the Red and Blue. A large number of undergraduates are to witness the regatta today and cheer their oarsmen on to a second successive victory.

Pennsylvania is regarded as a favorite to win, as the Red and Blue is represented by a veteran combination that has won from the Yale varsity, while the Princeton varsity lost to the Blue. Columbia is an unknown quantity not having met any of the big crews this season and having only a few veterans.

The history of the Childs cup dates back as far as 1879, when Pennsylvania won from Columbia and Princeton on the Schuylkill. The trophy was donated by G. W. Childs, and until 1889 was for four-oared shells. In 1889, '93, and '94, Pennsylvania carried off the title; but the first year of the eight-oared shells in 1889 went to Cornell.

Regattas came a long lull in which no regattas were held until 1911, inclusive. During that period the cup resided in Houston Hall at Pennsylvania. In 1912, as a result of the construction of Lake Carnegie at Princeton, and the revival of university rowing there, a race for eights was arranged between Pennsylvania, Columbia, and Princeton. Thereupon the Athletic Association at Pennsylvania offered the cup to be held by the winner of this regatta for a year and to be further competed for from year to year.

Marston played very consistent golf and considering the fact that he had a play and a 7 at the seventh hole in the afternoon, his card was very good. His card follows:

| Morning | Afternoon |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Out 4-2 4-7 4-5 6-4 4-10 | Out 4-3 4-2 4-5 4-5 4-29-79 |
| In 4-3 4-2 4-5 4-5 4-29-79 | In 4-3 4-2 4-5 4-5 4-29-79 |

CRICKET AT LORD'S

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A list of cricket fixtures to be played on Lord's cricket ground has been published by the Marylebone Club. The list includes the following:

May 16—Middlesex v. Notts (two days); 24—Middlesex v. Australian 1 F. (three days); 28—M. C. C. v. Yorkshire (three days); June 2—Middlesex v. Lancashire (two days); 5—M. C. C. v. Australian 1 F. (three days); 9—Middlesex v. Hampshire (two days); 16—Free Foresters v. Royal Engineers (two days); 21—Middlesex v. Essex (two days); 27—Woolwich v. Sandhurst (two days); 30—M. C. C. v. Oxford University (three days); July 3—M. C. C. v. Cambridge University (three days); 7—Oxford v. Cambridge (three days); 11—Eton v. Harrow (two days); 14—Gloucestershire v. Players (three days); 21—Middlesex v. Essex (two days); 28—Clifton v. Tonbridge (two days); 30—Rugby v. Marlborough (two days); Aug. 1—Cheltenham v. Halesbury (two days); 4—Two XIs of Public Schools (two days); 6—Public Schools v. Capt. Warner's XI (two days); 8—Royal Artillery v. Royal Engineers (two days); 11—M. C. C. v. Minor Counties (two days); 18—M. C. C. v. Wiltshire (two days); 18—M. C. C. v. Buckinghamshire (two days); 21—Middlesex v. Yorkshire (two days); 23—Middlesex v. Surrey (two days); 25—Middlesex v. Kent (two days).

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|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SOUTH AMERICA AND MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is unfortunate that South America's vast store of musical treasure has for so long a time been allowed to remain untouched. From the long-drawn plaintive chant of the Indian who passes along the history of his race on simple reed flutes and Pandean pipes to the rhythmic folk songs of the Spaniard, there is an almost unequalled source for wonderful material. That few Spanish composers with adequate genius to make use of their birthright have come forward is not strange, for the extreme conservatism of the Spaniards has impeded to a certain extent any distinctly original efforts. That the spirit of music is strongly inherent in the Latin American, however, is unquestioned, and from their earliest years the strumming of guitars and the clink of castanets are daily necessities in their lives. The actual music conditions throughout the country should be of remarkable interest to the music observer.

Of all the South and Central American cities Buenos Aires takes the lead as a center of musical activities. The concerts in the Colon Theater there compare with those given in European capitals, since the world's best artists visit the city. There are also excellent lyrical companies in the capital which give the best productions of the French, Italian, and German theaters. The Musica Municipal, composed of 100 professional musicians, and the evening concerts given during the summer in the hall of the Sociedad Rural and on the principal squares and promenades have been decided elements in educating the musical taste of the population.

Two Opera Houses in Caracas

The city of Caracas in Venezuela boasts of two opera houses, the National Opera House and the Municipal Opera House. Here, as in all the republics, the opera companies have the support of the government, which assumes a certain part of the financial responsibility. In Caracas an annual competition is held for the best native composition, a scholarship to study music in Europe being awarded the successful competitor. It should be remembered that this city is the birthplace of Teresa Carreño, the world's greatest woman pianist. Mme. Carreño composed the Venezuelan national anthem.

The government of Chile has established a conservatory in connection with the University of Chile. Here likewise the government offers a music scholarship. This scholarship was won not long ago by Rosita Renard, a pianist who is fast coming to the front rank of musicians.

Brazil alone has produced composers of renown. Antonio Carlos Gomes, a figure in the operatic world, was born at Campinas and was sent to Europe by the Emperor, receiving a musical education at the Conservatorio di Milan. He made his debut as composer in a little piece called "Se sa munga" which had a remarkable success. His "Fosca" was a failure, but "Salvador Rosa," produced in Genoa, was a great success there and elsewhere. His greatest work was "Il Guarany," which was performed at Genoa, Florence, Rome, and London. Gomes was appointed director of the Conservatory at Pará but passed away a few months after reaching Pará.

Colombia Awakening

Despite the appeal which music has for the people of Colombia, opportunities to indulge this taste have been wanting for the most part. This is due to the inadequate means of transportation which have prevailed until very recently. There is an excellent field for opera there, but artists have shunned this region owing to the difficulties encountered in traveling. Since the innovation of railroads, however, it has become prominent as a musical center. The Colombians have long been noted for their distinct rhythms and the national character of their music. "El Pasillo" and "El Bambuco" are examples of this striking rhythm.

The Central American republics are the most backward of the countries in promoting musical advancement. There are no schools there where persons of talent may pursue music seriously and those who desire to do so are obliged to go to the United States or Europe. All the cities, however, have theaters where operas are performed on a small scale. In San José the opera house is a remarkable work of art. It was built by the government which employed noted architects from Italy and artists from France for the decorations. Although opera is well patronized by the people of San José, the population of the city does not warrant such an enormous theater and artists appearing there often feel at a disadvantage.

Guatemala is also ambitious to secure musical advantages, and once engaged Padewski for several concerts. A feature not to be overlooked is that every town of any size in Latin America possesses a municipal band supported by the government. For example, in a town of 5000 inhabitants there will be a band of 35 musicians.

Cuba and Porto Rico

In considering the activities of South America, one ought not neglect to include the two neighboring islands, Cuba and Porto Rico. While we are better acquainted with the progress of Cuba, Porto Rico, too, has done her share in supporting musical enterprises. Caruso has been heard there and the island has an Italian opera company. The government has established music schools and is most generous in aiding musical talent. Within recent years several unusually

promising students have been sent to the United States and Europe to complete their musical education.

The favor with which artists are received in South America has always made them desirous of securing engagements in that country. Florencio Constantino once said that he preferred giving concerts in South America to singing in the United States, because in the northern country the people liked him as a great singer; there he was liked because he was a singer and Constantino.

has caused me to hope that the prescription against modern German music will not continue indefinitely. I fully appreciate and endorse the barring of these works from our programs for extra-artistic reasons. Yet I could not help regretting that the technical growth of my orchestra was not to be aided by performing the works of Richard Strauss. The reason is entirely and peculiarly musical; there is no composer whose works are harder to play. Each man in the orchestra must study and toil when

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 10, 1919.

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—The historical aspect of the Royal College of Music in London has been dealt with in a

draw their own conclusions: Dr. Walford Davies (professor of music of the University of Wales), Dr. P. C. Buck (Dublin professor of music), Ralph Vaughan Williams, Coleridge-Taylor, Thomas Dunhill, John Ireland, Frank Bridge, Leopold Stokowski, Herbert Howells, Tertius Noble, Sydney Nicholson (the new organist of Westminster Abbey), Herbert Fryer, Howard Jones, May and Beatrice Harrison, Clara Butt, Agnes Nicholls, Kirkby-Lunn, Muriel Foster, Walter Hyde, and Edmund Burke—but

teens. Even the old home place had its taste of war, for in one air raid on London a shell case crashed through the concert hall roof, missed the organ by a foot or two, the big drum by inches, and buried itself in the examination room beneath.

Strange times for music and musicians! But the Royal College of Music takes a Spartan pride, a sober joy, in the fact that collegians could lay aside all they most loved in life for the cause of humanity.

In the old days before the war when pupils left college there were certain broad avenues of work open to them. For instance, church posts for organists; solo work, teaching, and posts in schools for pianists; for other instrumentalists either solo, ensemble, named being practically monopolized by men, though now open to women as well; for singers, concert work, opera, musical comedy, and teaching; for composers, very few openings, constant worries, the bitter-sweet of hope deferred, and often the necessity of earning an income by some other branch of music in order to make both ends meet.

But the war, in cutting its great mark across our times, has done music one valuable service: it has proved that art to be an essential element of communal life and not a mere accessory. An art which could go with men into the trenches, and illumine their hardest hours, is no longer regarded as a social toy by the public, and there is abundant hope that music in Britain is coming into its own. The strong uprising of artistic enterprise which has taken place is one of the best signs for the future.

As for actual work, probably all the old forms of career will still be open to musicians, while others will develop in this fresh world we are just glimpsing. Whatever they may be, it seems clear the Royal College of Music will be intimately in touch with them, for those who guide and serve the college are eager to shape her course in accordance with the newest ideas of the times.

THE PROPAGANDIST AND THE PATRON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Music in the United States, says some one, is a game between the wealthy patron and the astute concert manager, with the odds all against the patron. The process is explained to be somewhat as follows:

In a luxurious club window sits the wealthy patron. His wife has asked him to subscribe a lavish figure to the annual course of matinees to be given by the Phonotechnic Society, an orchestral organization with a record of achievement such as and so forth. See annual prospectus for the rest. At the same time, in a dark and cluttered office corner, sits the astute concert manager. He has secured the promise of an influential group of women to see the orchestra through. And now he must decide upon a conductor and determine policies. The wealthy patron, for his part, looks out of the club window, watches the people passing in the street, and meditates upon the good that money can do when devoted to humanistic uses. The astute concert manager, for his part, looks at the shadowy wall opposite him, where hangs in encouraging brightness the show bill of last year's gala performance of the Phonotechnic Society; and thinking over next season's likelihood, he wonders how after-the-war prosperity is going to affect the floors and galleries at the matinees. He feels, however, little anxiety. Are not the boxes guaranteed?

Obviously the game, when played according to this formula, ends in favor of the manager, inasmuch as he desires something and gets it, while the patron desires nothing, gets nothing, and parts with his money besides. But the game is not in all cases thus played. For very often the patron is a man directly interested in music and not merely one who contributes at his wife's behest. Again, the patron is sometimes a woman who spends on music money that is her own.

There is no denying that when the larger American musical enterprises, more especially those given to the cultivation of orchestral works and operas, are resolved into their factors, the patron and the manager are found to be prime. They are prime, indeed, but not sole. They are fundamental, because they represent support and administration; yet they probably affect artistic outcomes far less than might be imagined. It is not to be supposed that they have half so much to do with what selections are put on concert programs, and what operas are produced on the stage as does, for example, the conservative listener; or one-tenth so much to do with these matters as does that other persistent type of person, the propagandist.

As for the conservative listener, music to him means just one thing—the classics. According to his idea, everything has been composed that ever can be. The modern symphony and opera writers have nothing to say. They pick up notes by the handful, let them fall on paper, and call the result a score. According to his idea, Arthur Symonds forever closed the discussion in the words: "To listen to music is a remembrance, and it is only of memory that men never grow weary." According to his idea, the little scheme that was contrived in New York a while ago for a series of spring concerts of modern orchestral music, with works of the familiar repertory omitted, deserved the merciless smashing up it received after the presentation of the first program.

As for the propagandist—well, he is not always of German affiliations; though when he is, he often knows how to bend patrons, managers, conservative listeners, and even propagandists of non-German affiliations to

his way of thinking. No, he is not always surreptitiously German. Sometimes he is rather ostentatiously French. Perhaps that scheme for a spring series of modern orchestral music which was tried here would have been saved from fiasco, had it not developed into a mere contest between German and French propagandists; or rather, a contest between German propagandists on the one side and a combination of French and Italian propagandists on the other.

The propagandist, assuredly, needs to be brought into a different relation from that which he seems striving after in the United States; and possibly the wealthy patron of music who sits in his club window and meditates upon the good money can do in the way of fostering art is the man to take him in hand.

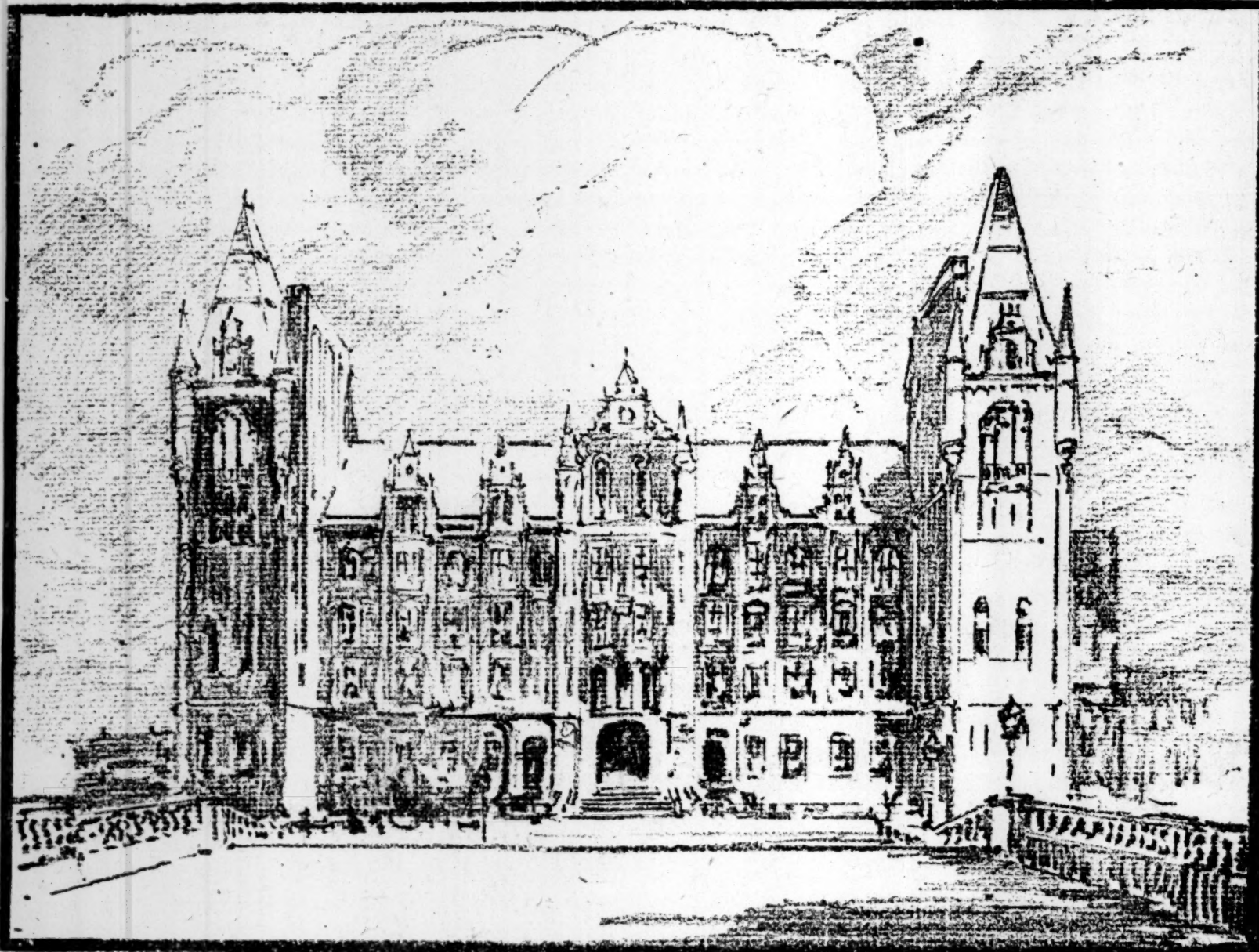
CHICAGO'S WANING MUSICAL SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The musical season begins to wane and those patrons of art who, all winter, have taken their pleasures—sometimes rather sadly—in the concert halls are turning their thoughts longingly in the direction of Ravinia Park, where opera and concerts are dispensed out of doors.

Among the recent musical events here among the most important was the recital given by Mme. Galli-Curci in the Auditorium on May 4. Mr. Campanini's famous coloratura attracted the immense gathering which, until she appeared in the concert field, had been the exclusive possession of John McCormack. Some of the artist's program was drawn from the operatic repertory in which she excels. There was an aria—"Ah non credea"—from "La Sonnambula" which was sung with admirable skill. The "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" was another blossom from the operatic meadow that gave apparent pleasure to Mme. Galli-Curci's listeners. Not much, as music, can be said in favor of such stuff as "La Capinera," by Sir Julius Benedict—one of those florid excrescences of art which survive only by favor of the bravura vocalists. There were smaller offerings—songs by the singer's accompanist, Mr. Samuels, by Luckstone, Huhn, and others and, of course, "Annie Laurie," "Home, Sweet Home."

George Copeland, who is an infrequent visitor in these parts, offered a curious program on May 4 in the Studebaker Theater, a program in which his own efforts as an interpreter—and a gifted one—of Chopin, Schubert, Gluck, etc., were amplified by the dancing of some followers of Miss Isadora Duncan. Miss Isolda Menges, an English violinist, was another of the music-makers on the Sunday afternoon which also offered the activities of Mme. Galli-Curci and Mr. Copeland. She disclosed more than an ordinary gift for her instrument in the performance of the greater part of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" and in smaller pieces by Handel, Wieniawski, and others. A pupil of Auer, Miss Menges set forth the warmth of tone and the emotional fervidity which are characteristic of that master's students.



The Royal College of Music, London

TRAINING PLAYERS AND PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Summarizing his four-years' labor with the San Francisco orchestra, Alfred Hertz, the conductor, gave an interesting discussion of his theories and practices, and the effects of the European war.

"My programs," he said, "were at first dictated by the need for training both my men and the public in the standard repertory. I did not regard it desirable to branch out into feature compositions too extensively until this groundwork was laid—though of course I have always included certain feature works. The public, and even the critic, would regard these programs only from the standpoint of the listener; I have had to consider that and my orchestra's progress."

"Over a year ago I began to feel that the time had come when I could branch out more and more into feature-compositions, without sacrificing the solid merit of the orchestra to the public's natural delight in a thrill. But then I found that the war was exercising an extremely direct effect upon the availability of modern scores; this coincidence practically forced me to continue along beaten paths somewhat longer than I had intended. I do not regard this as unfortunate—the orchestra is the better for it."

"When I began to look definitely into the matter of the latest modern features, I found that publishers' stocks were exhausted, even on European music only moderately new. The newest compositions of all were quite unobtainable. Our extreme western location made the problem more acute. For example, eastern publishers placed a limit of six weeks upon certain scores which they would not sell at any price, but would only rent. Nearly half that time would be consumed in getting the scores across the continent and back again, with war-time transportation conditions most uncertain and slow. The remaining time would be barely sufficient to work up the piece for rendition in a single pair of concerts; we could not keep it for repetition on tour or in special concerts; and the uncertainty was such that we could not announce our programs more than a couple of weeks ahead if we included these features."

"I had engaged Tina Lerner, before the season opened, to play with us the Rachmaninoff piano concerto—in previous seasons we had rendered both the Rachmaninoff second symphony and the 'Island of the Dead.' But we could not get the score for love or money, and had to abandon this feature."

"This scarcity of modern scores," continued Mr. Hertz, "did much to prevent the proscription of the later German music from exercising its maximum of effect. The embargo against German music should have resulted in an intensive exploration of the French, Italian, and Slavic fields, with a consequent broadening of the American musical repertory. One purely musical consideration

Strauss is to be given; every player must be a virtuoso, to make even a passable job of such works as the 'Life of a Hero' or 'Zarathustra.' They keep the orchestra at top pitch of effort, which makes them particularly beneficial for a young orchestra seeking to develop technically. I hope this will not be misconstrued as indicating any criticism against the very necessary and just refusal of all good Americans to cater to the culture of the Germany that threatened the world."

Before the war, while conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Hertz directed the American premieres of "Salome" and the "Rosenkavalier." Mr. Hertz's art of program-building has been the subject of much comment. Like the other factors in his musical character, it is based on definite theory. To a certain extent, the discussion over his programs has found the conventional musician aligned on one side and the delighted general public on the other. As between these two extremes, Mr. Hertz has not the slightest hesitation in choosing the latter.

"There are two opposing theories of program," he explained. "The one, the program may be the better, from the scholarly or purely artistic point of view. Most musicians prefer it. But not the public. There is an element of sameness in the one-style program that induces the bugbear of fatigue in the listener—a fact which the abnormally trained listener does not appreciate. An all-Bethoven or all-Eighteenth-Century program is comparable to an exhibit of paintings all of the Old Dutch school—interesting rather to the connoisseur and student, than to the amateur lover of art. The average man does not enjoy a meal that consists of four kinds of beef."

"A greater idea than historic unity is the idea of contrast. Contrast is the secret of effectiveness in art—in both within the single piece, and in the program. The symphony, of course, is the back-log of the program; it contains in itself wonderful contrasts, though all point to an unified central idea or mood. During the intermission the audience absorbs and generalizes this effect. The task, then, is to give a totally different, yet properly contrasting medium, appealing to unfatigued centers of enjoyment. Even contrast, of course, implies a certain link; pieces that contrast are not merely different; they must be antitheses. After the symphony, of course, there is time for only one more. The fatigued audience does not advance culturally and the short program goes better than the long. Concluding pieces are a study in themselves; they must be very strong, contrasted with the foregoing, yet related."

"I do not fear anti-climax after the symphony. Properly used, anti-climax may be the most artistic device in the world. The Greeks put satire after tragedy. A great instance is the second act of the 'Mastersingers'; the mob scene works up to the noisiest tumult in all music, and most composers would have ended the act at its height. But there follows the sudden quiet of the watchman's horn, the den moon, the watchman's horn, the strings dying pianissimo. The test in art is after all pragmatic—the test of success."

previous article; it now remains to touch upon the curriculum of studies, and the student life of the place. En passant it may be asked, Can an institution still under 40 years old have much history?—the answer to which is that history is not made by length of time but by what happens in it, and judged by this standard the Royal College of Music has no need to justify itself.

As regards the college curriculum, those men who planned it in late Victorian times were aware even then of the peculiar difficulties which beset modern musicians. They saw that the whole tendency of art was toward specialization and characterization; that the sharply competitive conditions of professional life drove musicians more and more to cultivate their own special subjects to the exclusion of all else; that in the long run this specialization recoiled—selfishness or self-absorption—upon the specialists, taking toll of their powers and starving them of those things from which the true artist draws his nutriment. So a system of studies was devised which endeavored to combine the best elements of specialization with generalization. As years have gone by, this scheme has been expanded and adapted to meet contemporary needs, but its basis remains the same.

Methods of Study

Briefly, no pupil is allowed to work at one subject only, though the main stress is naturally laid upon the principal study, and therefore the curriculum provides that each pupil shall have:

- (1) A principal study, in which he receives two lessons weekly.
- (2) A second study, with one lesson weekly.
- (3) A music class, for rudiments, dictation, and general subjects connected with music.
- (4) Harmony and counterpoint, lessons in classes.
- (5) Lectures on the history of music.
- (6) Ensemble classes, orchestral practices, choral class, choir-training, and concerts for pupils who are sufficiently advanced; also classes for score-reading and conducting, ear training, and sight singing.

The subjects taught cover the whole range of music from organ, piano, string instruments, wind instruments, and singing; to transposition, accompaniment, languages, elocution, and kindred matters, but the line is drawn at the guitar, mandolin, and other frivolities!

Great care has always been taken to secure good teachers, and the large staff includes many of the most eminent musicians now in England.

Interchange of Ideas

Another most valuable factor is the stimulus which all experience as the result of so many people working hard and happily together at a diversity of subjects within the circumference of music. One student's interests brisk up those of another, and there is a constant interchange of ideas in a genial, artistic atmosphere. The results of this training can best be gauged by seeing what former collegians have done in the world, and the following list of names (taken almost at a hazard) leaves readers to

space forbids citing more from the long list.

New pupils coming to the college, however, are not so prone to dwell on the philosophy of education as to regard such facts as concern their daily lives. They find, then, that the Royal College of Music has two departments: a senior, where there is no age limit, and a junior, where children can remain only up to 16 (though in actual practice an exceptionally gifted pupil may be a senior at some such mature age as 11). They find, too, that there are three terms of 12 weeks each in a year, and collegians are apt to emphasize this when 8-week university terms are mentioned! Another rule is that no distinctions are drawn between professionals and amateurs, because all alike are expected to work up to the highest standard; moreover men and women study on an equality. Students, scholars, and exhibitors constitute the three sorts of pupils. Students pay fees (£12 12s. a term); scholars are free, in quite a number of cases maintenance grants being added by the council; exhibitors have their fees partially or wholly defrayed by the exhibitions they win. No one may come to the college for less than a year. Though there are 60 free scholarships, it is a real honor to hold one, for they are open to all the British Empire, the standard of the examination is high, and the contest between candidates very keen.

Entrance Examinations

Even paying students undergo an entrance examination. This initiates them into that series of examinations, terminal and annual, which runs through college life, culminating in what is familiarly called "The A. R. C. M."—the Associateship of the College.

As new pupils settle into work, they begin to find friends and a pleasant social life in the place, and it is no unusual thing to hear ex-pupils say afterward that they think their student years were the happiest of their lives. Of course there are ups and downs, days when lessons go well, days when they go badly, but the joyous memories predominate; recollections of such things as the orchestral practices when any pupil may come and listen; of jolly arguments on music with chums in the luncheon hour, or of big union "at homes," when the college fairly glows with hospitality and high spirits. On one of these occasions, low be it spoken, the professors played a toy symphony!

The College in the War

College is like a little world in itself, but it is closely in touch with the big world, as was shown when the war came, for nearly all the men students, past and present, joined the army or navy, and many and strange were their adventures. They fought in every theater of war, faced the arctic cold of northern Russia, crossed burning deserts, endured the horrors of trench life on the western front, entered Jerusalem, served in monitors and battleships, raided Rhine towns by night, learnt the torment of German and Turkish prisons. Nor were the girls less devoted; they nursed in hospital ships or ashore; they drove ambulances, they made munitions, they served can-

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THE HOME FORUM

The Ship at Night

He leaned upon his arm and watched the light sliding and fading to a steady roll. This he would some day paint, the ship at night. The space below the bunks as black as coal. Gleams upon chests, upon the unit lamp. The ranging door-hook, and the locker clasp.

This he would paint, and that, and all these scenes. And proud ships carrying on, and men their minds. And blues of rollers toppling into greens. And shattering into white that bursts and blinds. And scattering ships running erect like hinds. And men in oilskins beating down a sail. High on the yellow yard, in snow, in hall. With faces ducked down from the slanting drive. Of half-thawed hall mixed with half-frozen spray. The roaring canvas, like a king alive. Shaking the mast, knocking their hands away. The foot-ropes jerking to the tug and away.

And sunnier scenes would grow under his brush. The tropic dawn with all things dropping dew. The darkness and the wonder and the hush. The insensate gray before the marvel grew. Then the veil lifted from the trembling blue. The walls of sky burst in, the flower, the rose. All the expanse of heaven a mind that glows.

Outside was the ship's rush to the wind's hurry. A resonant wire-hum from every rope. The broadening bow-wash in a fiery flurry. The leaning masts in their majestic slope. And all things strange with moon-light. —John Masefield.

The Kingfisher

We first saw it on the banks of the stream. We had forded this stream (hardly large enough to be called a river) in order to gather the kingcups which grew in large golden patches in the opposite meadow. We were lingering to pick the long, dark green reeds which fringed the bank before recrossing the stream, when the kingfisher was first sighted. It was crossing the meadow we had just left and flew rapidly, taking a circular course. It crossed the stream, passed behind

and round us, and was lost to view behind the island farther up the river. It was as if a many-colored jewel had taken flight. The colors were gorgeously bright, so much so that the eye, enchanted and enthralled by their brilliance, failed to distinguish any shape or form, and the whole became a rapidly moving "something" of many colors. We watched it open-mouthed, fascinated. When it had gone, it left us gazing.

We had often read of this most beautiful British bird, but it had only existed in the form of picture, print, and imagination. Now we ourselves had seen it in its wild state and at a distance of no more than twelve miles from the heart of the City of London. That day is long since past, and remains only as a memory, but it is still a red-letter day among our days with nature. Many, many times I have since seen the kingfisher, in fact it has become a common occurrence, but I never do so without conjuring up a vision of kingcups, and a peacefully flowing stream.

The Congress of Vienna

The Congress of Vienna was sitting, amid the tense expectations of Europe, during the interval between the defeat of Napoleon in 1814 and his return for the "Hundred Days" in 1815, and again after Waterloo; but it failed in its greater object. It could not at that day establish a new and permanent polity for Europe on the principles of nationality and freedom, which were beginning to inspire the hopes of the world. It led to the reestablishment of the status quo with certain changes mostly in the interests of those who had come strongest out of the fight.

The great cases of nationality which called for treatment—the Polish, the German, the Italian—were left unsettled, and the whole eastern question was untouched. It gave a breathing space merely, but in the course of its meetings, the positions of England and France were defined in relation to the three military powers of the north and east—Prussia, Austria, Russia. Two great men had charge of their countries' interests at the congress, Talleyrand and Castlereagh, and their actions from different motives tended to converge. It was Talleyrand's part to reassure for France her due weight in the councils of Europe. It was Castlereagh's object to check the ambition of any individual power and establish a stable equilibrium; and he was charged by England to gain if possible one special object—the agreement of the congress to the abolition of the slave trade. Both statesmen succeeded in their definite and limited objects, and their pursuits brought the two powers together. A further step toward their cooperation took place at the congress of Troppau in 1820.

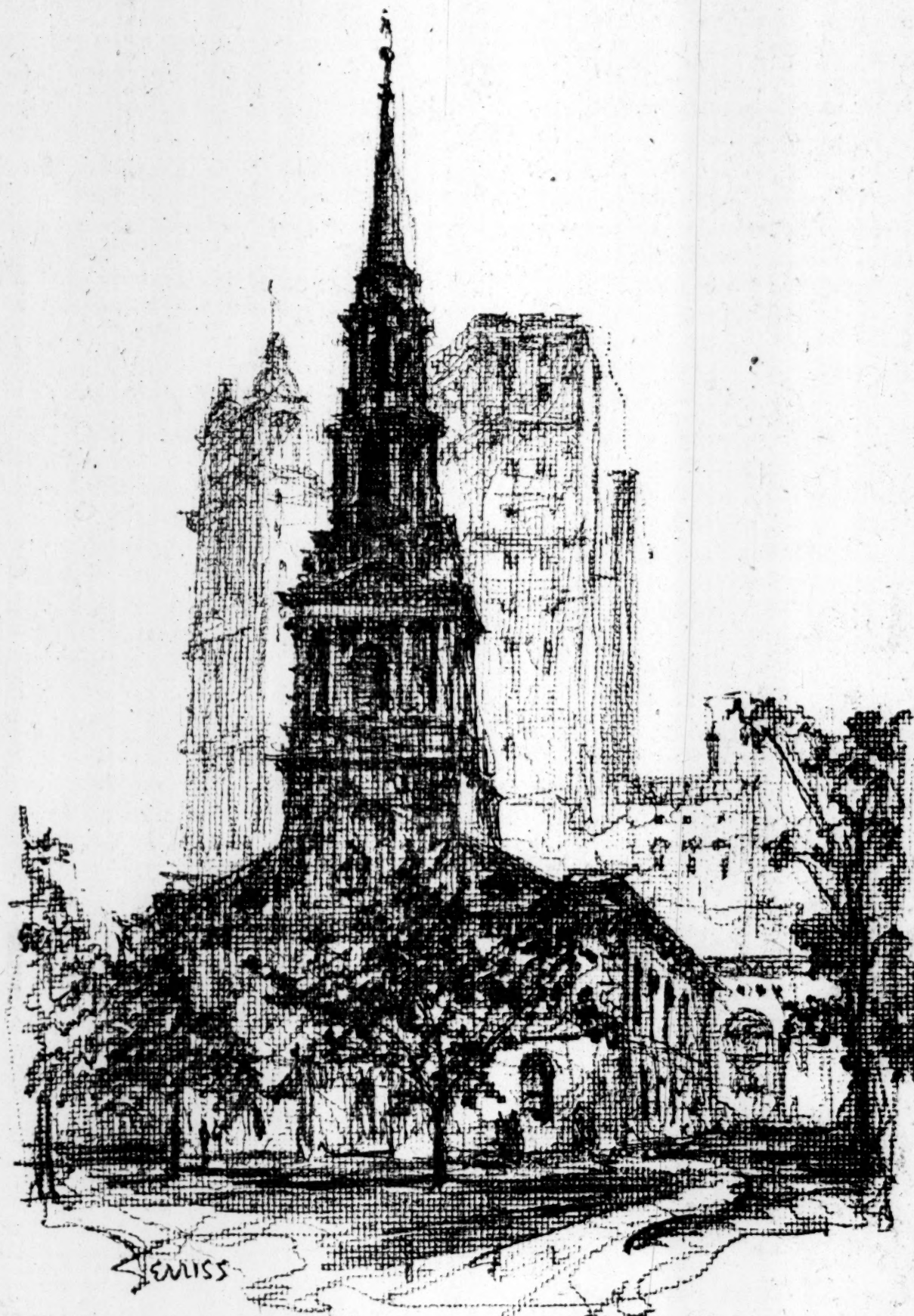
The eastern powers, who after the Congress of Vienna had under the initiative of the Tzar Alexander drawn more closely together in the Holy Alliance, found themselves confronted by liberal risings in various parts of Europe. They went on to bind themselves to mutual help in suppressing any attempts of the peoples to alter their governments. Alexander had attempted to inspire the alliance with Christian principles. Metternich, the Austrian Minister, had supported it in the interests of autocratic power. Both were agreed that any movements of nations against their legal sovereigns must be put down by force. This at Troppau the three eastern powers agreed to do in common, and to exclude from the European alliance any state which had undergone a revolution of which they disapproved, until, "by peaceful means, or if need be, by arms, they had brought back the guilty state into the bosom of the grand alliance." This was the climax of Metternich's ascendancy, and the definite break with the western powers, for Castlereagh had already in 1819 protested against the policy of leaguement against the policy of leaguement of the governments against the peoples, and at Troppau the representatives of France and England were shut out.

It was a significant prelude to the series of revolutions which from 1820 to 1830 altered the governments of Greece, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, all in the direction of national freedom and self-government, and in each case with the assistance of England and France. —From "The Century of Hope," by F. S. Marvin.

George Eliot's County

When George Eliot, or Mary Ann Evans, was a little girl of scarcely eight summers, some one lent her sister a copy of "Waverley," which the younger child eagerly seized. The book was returned before she had finished it, much to her distress, but the little genius began at once to write the story from memory, and so surprised her parents that they borrowed the volume again. "Maggie Tulliver," who was an echo of George Eliot's own childish longings, yearned to have "all Scott's novels," and in her loneliness for lack of sympathy at home indulged wild dreams of running away "to some great man—Walter Scott, perhaps—believing that he would surely do something for her." The little girl who cherished such fancies in her secret imagination did not realize, nor did the mature woman who wrote these lines believe, that her name in future generations would be inseparably linked with that of Walter Scott and with those of Dickens and Thackeray in a group of the four greatest novelists of English literature.

Each wrote of life as it is, and particularly of that with which he was most familiar. Dickens' favorite theme was low life in the great city of London; Thackeray's the higher social stratum. Sir Walter gave us a vivid picture of Scotland such as no one else ever attempted, while George Eliot preferred the rural life of the



St. Paul's Chapel, New York City

When Old St. Paul's Was New

When St. Paul's Chapel was built the people murmured. It was so far out of town. Now, hemmed in by skyscrapers, with a very small portion remaining of its once spacious green setting, the brown walls seem to speak of another age, and it is difficult to believe that no more than a century and a half has gone by since Old St. Paul's was new. The land upon which it stands, between Fulton and Vesey streets, is said to be the most valuable in the country, left "unimproved," to speak in the language of real estate.

The New York Gazette for May 14, 1764, contained the following item: "We are told that the Foundation Stone of the third English Church which is about erecting in this City is to be laid today. The Church is to be 112 by 72 feet." This ceremony was in pursuance of an order of the vestry of Trinity Church, providing for a chapel in its parish. St. George's having been the second English church. The building was immediately carried forward and the chapel dedicated in 1776.

The site selected, in the midst of a growing wheat field and surrounded by groves and orchards, may have furnished an inspiration to the architect, a Scotman by the name of McBean. He was a pupil of the better known architect, Gibbs, who built St. Martin-in-the-Fields in London, and St. Paul's was in many respects modeled after the London church. It faced the Hudson River, and the view from the front porch took a fine sweep about the harbor and along the Palisades, while the lawn sloped down to the water. The easterly end of the building was on a line with "the Broad Way," not regarded then as an important street. Except for a brief space when the morning sun comes flooding in, dusky shadows have always lurked behind its columns, and the statue of St. Paul, in its shallow niche, sometimes supplies the only high lights upon the facade. The just proportions of the whole, its felicitous ornament and graceful spire, caused it to be esteemed unsurpassed in the country for architectural beauty.

The interior is impressive. The chancel with its stately altar is unchanged from its original aspect, but the allegorical device behind it, representing the giving of the Law to Moses on Sinai, dates only from 1820. Tablets and armorial devices line the walls, some of family significance, others historical or patriotic. Among them is a bronze tablet erected in honor of Washington by the Order of

Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution. It has a medallion portrait of Washington, encircled by the insignia of the two societies. Another, also of bronze, bears the coat of arms of the United States and that of the Washington family, and is surmounted by an eagle. This was placed by the Aisle Committee of the church as a memento of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's first inauguration; for it was here that he came from Federal Hall, where he had just been made the first President of the United States, and knelt in a pew on the south side of the church, to give thanks, and to invoke a blessing upon the new government. Over this pew, which he occupied regularly during his residence in New York, is now displayed the seal of the United States.

The Ruins of Olba

The ruins of Olba, among the most extensive and remarkable in Asia Minor, were discovered in 1890 by Mr. J. Theodore Bent. But three years before another English traveler had caught a distant view of its battlements and towers outlined against the sky like a city of enchantment or dreams. Standing at a height of nearly six thousand feet above the sea, the upper town commands a free, though somewhat uniform, prospect for immense distances in all directions. The sea is just visible far away to the south. On these heights the winter is long and severe. No Greek would have chosen such a site for a city, so bleak and chill, so far from the water, but it served well for a fastness of brigands. Deep gorges surround it on all sides, rendering fortification walls superfluous. But a great square tower, four stories high, rises conspicuously on the hill, forming a landmark and earning for this upper town the native name of Jebel Hissar, or the Mountain of the Castle.

Among the remains of public buildings, the most notable are forty tall Corinthian columns of the great temple of Olbian Zeus. . . . The remains of two theaters and many other public buildings attest the former splendor of this mountain city. An arched colonnade, of which some Corinthian columns are standing with their architraves, ran through the town; and an ancient paved road, lined with tombs and ruins, leads downhill to a lower and smaller city two or three miles distant. It is this lower town which retains the ancient name of Olba. Here the principal ruins occupy an isolated fir-clad height bounded by two narrow ravines. . . . Below the town the ravines unite and form a fine gorge down which the old road passed seaward.—J. G. Frazer, in "The Golden Bough."

Stone Throwing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY great teacher and writer is open to the charge of inconsistency from the superficial thinker. The reason is extremely simple. It lies in the fact that the nearer thought approximates to Principle, the further it seems to deviate from lines of human reasoning. To the Pharisees, for example, the saying of Jesus, "I and my father are one," was rank blasphemy. It confounded the son of the Nazareth carpenter with Jehovah. Taught to believe, and teaching others to believe, that Adam and his descendants were made by Jehovah, out of nothing, in his own image and likeness, their line of reasoning was irrefragable, and they were ready to sit in judgment upon Jesus, and pronounce against him the sentence of the law, which law was in itself humanity's finite way of defending infinite omnipotence.

Now, for some three years Jesus had been preaching the Gospel of the Christ to a people, including the Pharisees, without eyes to see, or ears to hear; to a people, on the contrary, fearful lest they should be converted and healed. By parable and miracle he had shown them God as Principle; by miracle and parable he had proved to them that the Son of Infinite Spirit was not a human being but the Christ or divine idea. Consequently, in insisting that he and the Father were one, he did not mean that the human Jesus of Nazareth, walking in the streets of Capernaum or Jerusalem, was one with Principle, God, but that the infinite idea of God, the Christ, comprehending all lesser ideas, was one with the great First Cause of which it was the infinite effect. Christ Jesus' statement was an absolutely metaphysical one, scientifically exact in every respect. But to the unmetaphysical Pharisaic mind, reasoning all the time, in terms of matter, and entirely misapprehending the premises on which the argument was founded, instead of revealing a spiritual truth, it exposed a mere blasphemous intent. It is so easy, in short, to become Pharisaical, in judging the Pharisees, that it is wiser to stop and try to understand what Christ Jesus himself said about judgment.

At the very outset the task is beset with a warning and another superficial contradiction. Jesus himself said: "Judge not, that ye be not judged"; here is the warning. But he also said: "Judge righteous judgment." How, then, may a man judge righteously if he is not to judge? Of course there is no contradiction at all. The one saying is a perfect complement of the other, and each necessarily implies the other. Only the most intensely superficial reading of the evangelists could discover the slightest conflict in their phrasing of the great Teacher's words. Exactly the same accusation has been leveled at all great teachers, and this by reason of the depth, not the shallowness, of their thought. It was leveled, centuries before Jesus, at the philosopher Plato; it was leveled, centuries after the ascension, at Mrs. Eddy, and this, curiously enough, because she was not satisfied with preaching, but, like Jesus, demanded demonstration.

The Greek word, then, translated "Judge" in the Gospels, means primarily separating out, and so dividing the false from the true by a process of investigation. Judging righteous judgment, consequently, simply means separating truth from error on the touch-stone of divine Science. The very context in which the phrase occurs, in the Fourth Gospel, is sufficient to prove this. "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." Jesus could scarcely have said more clearly or more solemnly, Do not rush to conclusions, do not form your opinions superficially. Material evidence, first appearances, such things amount to very little. The righteous judgment is the judgment that is right, and can therefore only be reached after a scientific examination of the evidence, and a man's power to reach a right conclusion of such a nature, can be tested solely by his individual demonstration. "To show that the substance of himself was Spirit and the body no more perfect because of death and no less material until the ascension (his further spiritual exaltation)." Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 313 and 314 of Science and Health, "Jesus waited until the mortal or fleshly sense had relinquished the belief of substance-matter, and spiritual sense had quenched all earthly yearnings. Thus he found the eternal Ego, and proved that he and the Father were inseparable as God and His reflection or spiritual man." What chance, then, has an angry, bitter, or excited human being of judging righteous judgment? In reality he is merely passing judgment on himself, in the excess of his own passion.

Mrs. Eddy makes this perfectly clear all through her writings. On page 329 of Science and Health she says, "In Science we can use only what we understand. We must prove our faith by demonstration." And what she means by this she makes entirely clear on page 92 of the Church Manual. "Healing the sick and the sinner with Truth demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration." The righteousness or rightness of a man's judgment, therefore, is expressed in the terms of his ability to heal the sick, and in going beyond this he is merely heaping up wrath against the day of wrath, in other words he is judging in a way the only effect of which is to render him liable to judgment himself. He has judged in a way that will cause him to be judged.

Jesus, in one awful phrase, cowed the accusers of the woman taken in adultery. "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her. And again he stooped down, and wrote on the ground. And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning at the eldest, even unto the last; and Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst."

Faced with the spiritual truth out of the mouth of the man who had proved his right to judge by healing the sick and raising the dead, feeding the multitude and walking on the waters, the stone throwers fled. But the removal of their bodies did not remove their sin, they had judged in the way which had rendered them liable to judgment. Excuse themselves as they might by insincere arguments or by tortuous special pleading, the accusers of the woman knew that they had clutched at a specific sin in her, whilst they were veritable porcupines of sin themselves. One chance lay before them, the recognition of the fact that they had committed mental adultery, thousands of times, in a thousand ways, for adultery is actually the adulteration of truth with error in any form. It is, amongst other things, judging unrighteous judgment.

Why did Jesus write upon the ground, making as if he heard not the clamorous accusations. It seems tolerably clear that it was simply the way he adopted, first, of giving pause to the woman's accusers, second, of accentuating their own impurity which itself discredited their accusations. Before a man stands up publicly to throw stones at his neighbor, it is well to be without sin himself.

Cost and Worth

Thus it is all over the earth! That which we call the fairest. And prize for its exceeding worth. Is always rarest.

Iron is heaped in mountain piles. And gluts the laggard forges; But gold flakes gleam in dim defiles And lonely gorges.

The snowy marble flecks the land. With heaped and rounded ledges. But diamonds hide within the sand Their starry edges. . . .

God gives no value unto man. Unmatched by need of labor; And cost to worth has ever been The closest neighbor.

—J. G. Holland.

Clean Things

Only those who make clean money and do clean things win success.—Robert Collier.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1904 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00 Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25 One Month, .75c
Single copies, 1 cent

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
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Up to 16 pages 1 cent 2 cents
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature, including
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TRACTS
THE MONIST
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919

EDITORIALS

Adam and Eve

THE statesmen of the world are slowly preparing to depart from the great peace council which is to bring Armageddon, as superficial statecraft persuades itself, to an end. Leagues of nations, international disarmaments, social reforms, economic fellowship, are in the air. All sorts and conditions of men are engaged in building every sort and condition of ideal commonwealth. Yet not one of these commonwealths reaches down to the bed rock of Principle. Each and every one of them is superimposed, like the London or Paris of today, on the vestiges of a past civilization. Now if humanity is going to build a sound social edifice, it must dig down below the rubbish of the feudal system, the dark ages, or the civilizations of the ancient world, until it comes in contact with those passions, those characteristics, those innate propensities, which acting as the mental lava bursting out of mortal mind, have cooled down, under various educational restraints, into the civilization in turn of Crete and Egypt, of Syria and Assyria, of Greece and Rome, of the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin.

The wise men of the world, then, are studying the question in sobriety and earnestness, but none the less in the sobriety and earnestness of a statecraft which, after more than half a score of centuries, still insists on being guided by externals, and on persuading itself that an effect which seems to produce an effect is a cause. A single example will be sufficient, out of the hundreds available, to make this clear. The historian will tell you that the Thirty Years' War was a religious war, which grew out of the struggle between Protestantism and Romanism for domination. But Protestantism and Romanism were not causes but themselves effects. The one a protest against the autocracy of the other. They were only the observable results, in the Seventeenth Century, of the effort to control those passions of fear, of lust, of cruelty, which had in the twilight of civilization made the moon the arbiter of human destinies, or set the priest of Nemi to guard the "Golden Bough."

"The priest who slew the slayer,
And shall himself be slain."

Now any person who has grasped the significance of the worship of the moon, or of the guardianship of the "Golden Bough," knows that he has pierced beneath the foundation of London and Paris, beyond the philosophy of Greece or the pax Romana, below the dust heaps of Babylon and Nineveh, to those fundamental emotions which swept the primitive human mind, as it saw the moon rising out of the black abyss of waters, and built its ziggurat in worship. Centuries later the Hebrew writer took the volume of Babylonian tradition, and purified it for his own purpose in the story of creation in the Bible, though leaving it, as Professor Sayce points out, still purely material. And then, a century perhaps later, there came another writer, who wrought the old material into a new version of creation, as Tennyson took the figure of the old sinful Arthur of the earlier legends of the Round Table, and made of it "the blameless king."

There, at any rate, the true version and the material story of the creation stand unto this day, placed in juxtaposition, as a famous scholar has said, so that all who run may read. And so, the man with eyes to see may find a further stage in the development of the great carnal struggle, the struggle of the flesh against the Spirit, which has been typified in human relation, ever since, in the language of Mr. Ruckin, the man and the woman stood in the gateway of Eden long ago. For here, whether the world recognizes it or not, is the root of the convulsion which has been shaking it, from the beginning, the sex struggle which is developing with such intensity today. What the wise men do not see is that this struggle is the key to all struggle. And they fail to see this because they are imbued with the rib theory of Jehovistic Genesis, the theory of man as superior to woman, instead of the luminous explanation of the Elohist document, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

Mesmerized by the rib theory, which has been handed down throughout centuries of dogma, man has asserted his supremacy almost without being conscious of it, and woman has accepted her inferiority almost without realizing what it meant. Even the better instincts of the male as expressed in the institutions of chivalry were weighted with a perilous recoil for they tended to make of woman not a companion and an equal, but a doll or an etherealized ideal. Yet, all the time Eve, filled with all the passions of Adam, was waiting only opportunity to display them. That opportunity came with Armageddon. In Armageddon the world was stripped, in a good part, of its pretenses, and, in the streets of the great European cities, man saw released woman, and shivered at the reflection of himself in his own ideal. From "Wipers" to London, from Verdun to Paris, the preacher sees these things, like the man who was a king in Jerusalem. But to see a disease is not necessarily to possess the remedy for it, though, indeed, in the present instance the manifestation of the disease is, in a measure, its own destruction. Materialism like the dragon Tiamat, of the Babylonian legend, swells with the inflation of its own sensuous vanity, only to meet its doom at the hands of Merodach, the god of light.

What, then, is the remedy? Merodach, the readers of the legend will remember, gave Tiamat of his own to eat, with the result that he burst of a surfeit of his iniquity. But there is another way, the way preached by the Galilean prophet. This surely is what Mrs. Eddy means in writing, on page 296 of Science and Health, "Either here or hereafter, suffering or Science must destroy all illusions regarding life and mind, and regenerate material sense and self. The old man with his deeds must be put off. Nothing sensual or sinful is immortal. The death of a false material sense and of sin, not the death of organic matter, is what reveals man

and Life, harmonious, real, and eternal." The Babylonian moralist, writing centuries before the Christian era, could not grasp the larger significance of the truth the Galilean prophet was to preach and demonstrate in Palestine. With all his vision it was impossible for him to free himself from the Eastern conception of woman. It has taken the Christian Church a considerable time to begin to do that. And had it not been for the discipline and agony of Armageddon, the lesson might have taken still longer in learning.

As it is all humanity that is at present capable of learning the lesson has assimilated it. It has learned it in the delirium of the trenches, in the agony of the hospitals, in the sensuous pleasures of the great cities by day, in the unveiling of the nights. And, when all has been said and done, it goes back to the serpent and the tree. It is the old story of the man and the woman in the gateway of Eden.

Australian Soldier and Bolshevism

THE vigorous, if not too law-abiding, action recently taken by a large number of returned soldiers and their sympathizers at Brisbane, Queensland, against certain Bolshevik elements in the community is a significant commentary on the claim made in certain quarters that revolutionary socialism, in one form or another, was "sweeping the country." The history of the incident may be outlined in a few words. Permission had been granted by the Brisbane police for a Labor procession, intended to represent a protest against the continuance of the Federal War Precautions Act, but on a definite promise being given by the Industrial Council that no red flags would be carried. The Industrial Council adhered faithfully to its engagement, but, as the procession was in progress, its ranks were invaded by a large force, chiefly Russians, who carried red flags and at once took control of the proceedings. This led to rioting, in which a returned soldier was attacked, and, as news of the incident spread abroad, returned men from all over Brisbane flocked to a given rendezvous and thence proceeded to make organized attacks on the headquarters of the Russian agitators.

Every effort was made by the police to quell the disturbances, but it was not until the acting Premier, Mr. E. A. Theodore, had issued a vigorous statement, in which he gave assurance that the government would not tolerate disloyal or seditious action by the Russian or any other element in the country, that order was restored. The returned soldiers, moreover, were evidently determined to make their position perfectly clear. They called a meeting, and passed a resolution declaring their determination that the fruits of victory should not be wasted "in the interests of the Bolsheviks and other extremists," pledging themselves to unity of action, and urging the authorities to intern or deport all Bolshevik Russians and their sympathizers. Not content with this, a deputation subsequently waited on the Premier, asking him to take immediate and drastic action to deal with all disloyalists "such as Bolsheviks, I. W. W. members, and Sinn Feiners." And the whole incident culminated in a large and enthusiastic assembly of loyal citizens, called by the Mayor of Brisbane, which met in the market place, and affirmed its "unswerving loyalty to the King and Empire."

The chief significance of the whole incident lies, of course, in the fact that if "advanced views" are to be looked for anywhere in Australia they are to be looked for in Queensland. Labor has been at the head of affairs for a considerable time, whilst, on more than one occasion, during the past few years, the state government has shown itself restive, to a very marked extent, under the war control of the federal government. The fact of the matter is that in Australia, as in every other part of the British Empire, the sober common sense of the "British workman," using that term in its broadest meaning, is gradually making itself felt. The British workman is ready and willing to go to great lengths in defense of what he regards as his rights, but he is never found for long on the side of the extremist. By degrees, in different parts of the Empire, he is, today, making known his views in regard to bolshevism, and they are, with remarkable uniformity, quite definitely hostile.

Motion-Picture Captions

EASILY within two decades, the world has witnessed, contemporaneously with the development of the automobile, the motor boat, and the aeroplane, the evolution, possibly almost to the point of perfection, of the mechanism of the motion picture. Viewed in its relation to art and education, it cannot be denied that the discovery and development of this particular device, embracing within it the possibilities of reaching, in the dissemination of patriotic propaganda, for instance, millions of people at almost the same time, has been of great public benefit. In almost countless ways, also, it has been found to be at once valuable in general educational work and as a means of entertainment, always reasonably cheap and usually wholesome. But the patron of even the better motion-picture houses, it will be admitted, has recently, at least, and probably oftener than heretofore, had occasion to comment, either introspectively or audibly, upon what seems to be a tendency, on the part of those who are nominated, by what right and for what reason it is somewhat difficult to conjecture, as writers or editors of the descriptive captions and explanatory "inserts" employed to guide, amuse, instruct, confuse, or perhaps disgust those who are seeking a quiet hour of entertainment.

Patrons of motion-picture houses, it may be assumed, prefer, after being apprised, by means of information cheerfully volunteered, of the name of the producing company, the name of the author of the play or plot, the name of the scenario writer, the name of the director, the name of the photographer, the copyright date, and the reassuring fact that the whole production has been approved by an appropriate and dignified board, to exercise at least a modicum of ingenuity and speculation in following the exhibition of the picture itself. But it is just because they are being denied this privilege, and are being forced, if they continue to seek recreation and amusement where

motion pictures are shown, to become the victims of the humor of those who are not humorists, the wit of those who are not witty, the philosophy of those who are not wise, and the preachments of those who are not pious, interspersed with thinly veiled profanity and vulgarity, that protests, unmistakable in their import, and apparently increasing in volume, are being heard.

The neighborhood motion-picture theater has, in recent years, become a popular evening resort of families. With important changes and epochal upheavals in the experiences of millions of people of the United States soon to be realized with the closing of the saloon, the neighborhood theater, logically, should become more popular than ever, and consequently better patronized. But if it is to realize this new importance, or retain the prestige and support which it has gained, it must cease to offend by failure tactfully to assume that its audiences are capable of forming fairly correct and intelligent deductions.

Ambitious producers of motion pictures certainly need not be told that the artistic and educational development of their industry has scarcely more than begun. But there is need, perhaps, to impress the fact that the present, possibly more than any previous time, may prove the test of popular favor and regard. The period appears to be that of the exploitation of the theatrical stars of greatest magnitude, the employment of devices and situations designed to thrill patient audiences which follow the serial through its many "continued-in-our-next" finales, and at least an apparent effort to reproduce a few of the classics. It seems probable, however, that the astute and observing producer, or his outpost at the box office, will soon discover, if he has not already discovered, that a false note has been struck. It certainly is out of harmony with the general scheme.

The Crown of Smyrna

"BE THOU faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The world has read those words in the Greek original or in innumerable translations for almost two thousand years, but except in a limited, perhaps in a local way it has never understood the marvelous imagery with which the Eastern writer impressed his meaning upon his audience. The author of the letters to the Seven Churches was writing his letters in the days when the cities in which these churches were placed palpitated with the full tide of life, and writing to Smyrna he seized upon the great natural characteristic of the city to impress his meaning upon his readers.

As the sailor approached the ancient city from the sea, he saw the white houses clambering up the great hill in the background, and as they neared the summit becoming fewer and fewer amidst the gardens and the cypress groves until the famous crown was bound, in a circle of walls and battlements, round the brow of the hill. Every trader who came into Smyrna, in the little coasting vessels or the greater galleys, every merchant who rode into it with the caravans through the pass which entered the valley where the great Anatolian trade route finally reached the sea, knew the crown of Smyrna, and carried the story of its glories over the seas with him or back along the Hermus Valley into the hinterland. Centuries before the writer on Patmos had used his famous metaphor, Apollonius of Tyana, renowned among the mystics of Asia, had bidden the people of Smyrna "to wear a crown of men rather than a crown of porticoes, and pictures, and gold beyond the standard of mankind." Only an occasional scholar heeds the words of Apollonius today. But every man coming up the gulf today, and seeing for the first time Mount Pagos, crowned with its ruined castle and clustering houses, recalls the words of the writer of Revelation, and is carried back in memory through the story of the great Greek city which was founded as a Hellenic colony a thousand years before the Christian era.

That was Aeolian Smyrna, but Aeolian Smyrna was seized almost immediately by the Ionian Greeks, only to become the battlefield in turn of a struggle with the Lydian Empire, whose way it blocked to the sea. The old kings of Asia, in the centuries before the Christian era, did their work thoroughly when they went to war, and so it came about that, somewhere about six centuries before Christ, King Alyattes of Sardis took Smyrna, and destroyed it as completely as one day the Romans were to destroy Jerusalem. The province of Smyrna, it is true, still existed, but a province without its free city was no part of a Hellenic colony. The collection of straggling villages which represented Smyrna during the next three hundred years possessed no organic government of its own, and it was not until King Lysimachus had adopted the design which had grown in the mind of Alexander, that the new city on the gulf came into being. This was the city to which the writer to the Seven Churches sent his letter, the city which Apollonius declared was the most beautiful under the sun, the city the splendor of whose buildings was described by Aelius Aristides, the city of the Golden Street which, circling the hill, connected the Temple of Zeus, on the west, with that of Cybele, on the east. Here the primitive church established the second of the churches of Asia to which the letters in Revelation were written, and here after almost three thousand years the blue and white stripes of the flag of Greece have been hoisted as the mandatory of the League of Nations, as the Aeolian Greeks, ten centuries before the Christian era, probably raised their standard after the manner of the owl of Athens or bull of Bœotia.

When the writer on Patmos wrote his letter, Smyrna, of course, had ceased to be a Hellenic colony. Rome had stretched out its mighty arm and established a conventus there. Still, in spite of the materiality of the Jews and the speculativeness of the Greeks, of whom Paul was one day to write, "For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom," the church prospered. It might be poor in the things of this world, but it was rich in spirituality. As a result the heavy hand of the persecuting Caesar struck at it, with the result that, in the year 155, its famous bishop, Polycarp, was martyred. Gradually, however, as the grasp of Rome relaxed, the fortunes of Smyrna faded. The Eastern emperors in Constantinople were unable to extend to it the protection of the old Caesars in Rome. Turkish raiders and Turkish soldiers began to descend upon it for plunder, so that when

the Knights Hospitallers seized it, in the Fourteenth Century, it was already falling into ruin. What was left of it was wiped out as completely by the Mongol tide of conquest as the earlier city had been blotted out by the Lydians. When the soldiers of Timur had stormed the citadel, the massacre was so complete that for a second time Smyrna had ceased to exist.

Timur came and Timur went, and when he went the Greeks came back into the ruins to reestablish their city with that wonderful persistence which has marked their history in the Levant. Gradually under the Turkish caliphs the city regained something of its former prosperity. The Turks themselves never made their home in it, so that it is known to them to this day as "giaour Ismir." Little by little, however, it became a great port with a great trade in spite of all the neglect which the politicians of Stamboul could show it, and all the persecution which the religious sheiks could bestow upon it. At the outbreak of the war the Sanjak of Smyrna possessed some 753,000 inhabitants, of whom 449,000 were Greeks and 219,000 Ottomans. But Greece had never ceased to claim her ancient colony, and one of her most insistent demands at the Peace Council was the restoration to her of the Smyrna Sanjak. This demand has now been granted by the Peace Council. An allied fleet lies anchored in the gulf within sight of the broken crown of Smyrna which still circles the head of Pagos, whilst a Greek army of occupation has landed in the town to preserve order in the province which, after all the centuries, is to be again administered by Greece.

Notes and Comments

SOME months ago we had occasion to refer to the omission of the St. Joseph Gazette, of St. Joseph, Missouri, to acknowledge in any way an article taken from our columns. The St. Joseph Gazette has now taken another long article, intact to the very title, from the columns of this paper, again without any acknowledgment whatsoever. We suggest politely that the habit is one to be discontinued. The incident reminds us of a certain statement of a certain prime minister who had voted for one subsidy, and was promptly requested to vote for several more. "One subsidy certainly, a system of subsidies certainly not." We leave it to the St. Joseph Gazette to apply this observation in the way indicated by Captain Bunsby.

IT TAKES no iota from the gratitude and honor with which they regard their returned soldiers that many Bostonians are not in sympathy with the City Councilman who wants to change the name of Copley Square to "Place de Marne" or "Place Verdun," or regard as anything but silly his argument that the artist John Singleton Copley was not remarkable as a patriot. The Revolution took place a long time ago; the gentleman who presented the site of Copley Square to the city stipulated that it should be so named; while the name itself has become, one might fairly say, more associated with Boston than with the artist, and quite too closely associated to be readily or sensibly discarded. In all such questions it is the part of wisdom to remember Davy Crockett's rule of conduct: Be sure you're right, then go ahead. So far as one may judge from conversation with individuals, the returned soldiers are much more sensible about these questions than many of those who are now trying to honor them.

THE toy-makers of the United States have been holding a fair in Chicago, not, one judges, for the general public, but for all those commercially interested in the toy market of next winter's holiday season. There were exhibited toy aeroplanes that fly by winding up a spring, and others that navigate the air by the power of their miniature electric motors, within the limits set by the wire that connects them with an electric light socket; also little tanks that climb obstacles on the floor, and a ferry boat on wheels that crosses the imaginary harbor till it bumps the opposite wall and then mechanically turns round and comes back. Aeroplanes and tanks are, perhaps, most obvious subjects for mechanical toys, but it is a pity that so many children's playthings are apparently to savor of war. American toy-makers, however, excel in mechanical toys. They now expect that toys of all kinds "made in America" will predominate in the holiday toy shops.

REDUCED to practical information about all the roads in the United States over which some motorist may decide to travel, the nine volumes of the Automobile Blue Book show that the present range of the touring car covers about 500,000 miles of roads, which is about 20,000 more than were listed in 1918. The scouts, so called, who drove their cars all over the country in gathering information for the prospective tourist, found also some 187,114 miles of road that had to be recharted because of recent road building. Motorists, of course, are well acquainted with the Blue Book, but to the simple pedestrians the pleasure they take in studying it is as the joy of the small gardener in a seed catalogue to one who sees no fun in digging holes to plant vegetables that he can so much more comfortably buy at the market. And a seed catalogue is a mere paragraph compared to the Automobile Blue Book, with its 600,000 words of general information about things and places.

ONE of the simplifications proposed by the latest list of simplified spellings is the elimination from usage of the big word "advertisement" and the substitution therefor of the little word "ad"; and in this case one may believe that the change will not be difficult to bring about. It falls pat with the common tendency for some time past to speak of an "ad" instead of an "advertisement." One can make the change, for example, in Addison's remark about "ads" in the Tatler, and not be particularly shocked to read that "the great art in writing ads is the finding out a proper method to catch the reader's eye," which goes to show incidentally that even in the days of Queen Anne the basic factor of this art was perfectly well established. As Addison remarked also, "a man that is by no means big enough for the gazette, may easily creep into the ads," although nowadays one would hardly say that creeping described the invariable manner of entrance.